THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the grossar amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, fo $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both pa pers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
July 10th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A.M., 11th of August next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina:
$90,000, dated January 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$15,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$5,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running twenty years.
And $129,000 dated July 1st, 1855, and running ten years.
If these bonds are not all sold on that day, the advertisement will continue until the 1st September, and if all not then sold, it will be continued until the 15th September.
They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable the 1st days of January and July.
Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.
They are exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.
Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.
Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.
The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.
D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, July 10, 1855. 66—td.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
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R. H. BATTLE,
W. W. HOLDEN,
CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee*.
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.
July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.
A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.
THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE At THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expresced the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.
Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.
W. L. POMEROY.
July 9th, 1855. 67.—
☞ Register and Star will please copy.

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.
H. L. EVANS.
April 8, 1855. 80—

Semi-Weekly Standard.
VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 8, 1855. No. 74.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Levet's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.
CASTINGS.
Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.
BOILERS.
Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.
REPAIRS.
A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.
Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 22, 1855. 85—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.
L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep if by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.
Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.
The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.
Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.
BENJ. F. HANKS.
Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

Jones' Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEALTHful and pleasant section of country, miles from Warrenton, and miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, the medical qualities of the waters undoubted, as tested by an experience of fifteen years, and the accommodations, in all respects, good. The establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS.

For Board per month,	$25 00
" week,	9 00
" day,	1 50

For Children and Servants, HALF PRICE.
Persons remaining the whole season, say three months, will be charged at the rate of $20 per month, or $60 for the season.
A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.
July 5, 1855. 1062—w4w.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a negro man named TYRREL. He is about 19 years old, weighs 160 or 170 pounds, has rather a down look, when spoken to, and is a dark mulatto. He was raised in Chatham county, on Deep River, near the Gulf, and was purchased at the sale of Robert Palmer, deceased, by Jollee, Hanks & Co., and from them by me.
Also, on the 27th of June, a negro man BURKE, 25 years old, stout built and weighs about 180 pounds, a bright mulatto, with a very freckled face and hair inclined to be red. I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and confinement of either of them, or fifty dollars for both, in any jail so that I can get them.
L. H. SANDERS.
Smithfield, July 6th, 1855. 68—tf.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.
R. N. SLEDD.
May 15, 1855. 80—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c. &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING S E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)	
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,	
40 " American Calf Skins,	
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,	
10 " Morocco Skins,	
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,	
50 " Band Leather,	

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM !—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the
E. RUFFIN.
September 28, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable.
G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.
By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.
The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.
Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY, July 16, 1855. To Wesley Buchanan and all my creditors.
Please to take notice, that at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the second Monday of August next, I shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the law for the relief of honest debtors, in such cases made and provided; and thereby discharge myself from arrest in a case then and there to be returned, wherein Wesley Buchanan is plaintiff and I am defendant.
E. A. MOORE.
July 20, 1855. 72 t13Aug.

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.
H. L. EVANS.
April 8, 1855, 80—

AMERICAN FARMER.
A NEW VOLUME COMMENCES WITH the JULY Number, just issued, and now is the time to commence the subscription which is continued at $1 per annum; 6 copies for $5; 13 for $10 and 30 for $20. The Volume just commenced is the 37th of this standard work, and the publishers feel warranted in saying that it still maintains a character second to none of the numerous publications which have subsequently sprung into existence. It is peculiarly devoted to the interests of the Farmers and Planters of the Middle, Southern and South western States, to whom an appeal is made to extend its circulation—the very small amount of the subcription ($1) placing it in the power of every owner of an acre of land, to take it. Address.
S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
No. 128 Baltimore street
Baltimore, Md.

GUANO AND FARMER'S GENERAL AGENCY.
We are agents for the supply of Guano to Farmers and Planters. Our supplies are direct from the ships or warehouses of the Peruvian Agent in this city. Our terms are $1 per ton commission for purchessing, marking and shipping. We purchase Implements and Machinery, and all other supplies for Farmers, at a very reasonable commission.
July 6, 1855. 65—3t.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

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*All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.
THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS.

Tuition per session of five months,	$17 50
Board " " " "	36 75
Washing " " " "	5 00
Fuel per " " " "	2 00
Contingent charge " " "	1 25
	$62 50

We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education.
The location of the College, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town; the freedom, consequently, from temptations to vice; the full and thorough coruse of study; the experience and ability of the Faculty; the wholesome discipline; the facilities for Lectures afforded by ample Apparatus, Libraries and Cabinet; and withal the cheapness of terms, and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this College, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.
For further information address
E. E. WILEY, *President*.
Emory P. O., Va.
July 5th, 1855. 66—w8t.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANT LOST. LOST SINCE THE 29TH DAY OF LAST MARCH, a Bounty Land Warrant, No. 12, 977 for 80 acres of land issued to Winfield Morgan some time in 1851. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for such warrant, as it was issued after the death of the said Winfield Morgan, and his widow, Hasketh Morgan, intends applying for a warrant under the act 3d March last.
W. H. JOYNER, Agent for Hasketh Morgan,
of Granville Co., N. C.
June 26, 1855. 62—6w.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.
This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.
Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.
The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.
Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.
By order of the Board of Directors,
L. O'B. BRANCH, *President*.
As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.
Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING IN the name of HAYWOOD & SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All those indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.
E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 66—

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, WILL CONTINUE the Drug Business at the Store heretofore occupied by HAYWOOD & SCOTT, and will keep a large and general assortment of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs; Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Window Glass and Putty; Perfumery and Soap; Teeth and Hair Brushes; Segars, Tobacco, &c.. &c.
To which he calls the attention of his friends and customers, being determined to sell as low as any house in the City.
Orders from the country promptly attended to, and Prescriptions put up by a careful and competent person.
Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 67—

CHECK MARSEILLES PANTS.—50 PAIRS received yesterday by Express.
E. L. HARDING.
May 25, 1855. 53—

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.
THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.
TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.
REFERENCES: Bright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 29—1y.

EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas, Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.
Gents. Attention! Attention!!
Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,
And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES, which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town
REMEMBER AND CALL!!
☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*
SCHLOSS & BRO.
RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 84—

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:
Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Lagura, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NEW CO-P

From the Washington Union.

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

It is unnecessary to invite the attention of our readers to the opinion which is given below by Judge Kane, of the district court of the United States for the eartern district of Pennsylvania. The opinion does honor to him, both as a jurist and a magistrate. It has too long been assumed by the half-insane fanatics who, under pretence of philanthropy, are doing all they can to hurry the country into civil war, that in the pursuit of their criminal objects, they may not only murder with impunity the ministerial officers of justice, but also perpetrate at discretion any amount of perjury and subornation of perjury to obstruct the course of justice in the courts. Thank Heaven! there is, in Pennsylvania at least, enough of public virtue left to stem the tide of anti-slavery corruption, falsehood, and crime, which threatens to overwhelm other Northern States, in which the public mind seems to have become utterly debauched with negro madness.

Beyond the salutary influence of Judge Kane's decision in this respect, is the importance of the main question involved, which is, whether the citizens of one half of the Union can or cannot pass by railroad or steamboat through the other half of the Union without being subject to highway robbery, under pretence that the legal relation of master and servant is local to the State to which the master belongs, and cannot follow him into or through any other State.

It has been decided in some of the States, that if the master goes with his slave voluntarily to reside into a State where slavery has been abolished by law, in such case the slave becomes entitled to freedom if he choose to claim it. Quite recently, an attempt has been made in New York to extend this doctrine to the case of a slave whose master merely passes through the State, in transit for another State or for a foreign country—we allude to the Lemmon case, now in litigation between the States of New York and Virginia. The same question, it appears, is now raised in Pennsylvania, in the person of Mr. Wheeler. We cannot doubt how it ought to be decided. Judge Kane declares that he is not aware of any statute of Pennsylvania which affects to divest the rights of property of a citizen of North Carolina, acquired and asserted under the laws of that State, because he has found it needful or convenient to pass through the territory of Pennsylvania; and that he is not aware that any such statute, if such a one were shown, could be recognised as valid in the courts of the United States.

It was, indeed, long ago held by the supreme court of Pennsylvania that the slave did not become emancipated by the mere transit or even temporary sojourn of the master in Pennsylvania. It could not be otherwise; for, if it were, then that clause of the constitution by which the States stipulate each to the other that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States" would be a mockery and a snare. The State of New York has no more constitutional power to pass a law in such a case, dissolving the legal tie of master and servant, as against a citizen of Virginia or North Carolina, than it would have to pass a law to dissolve the bonds of matrimony, as against husband and wife in transit through New York. The abolitionists, in their stupid phrensy, have assumed that this clause of the constitution prevents the State of South Carolina or Louisiana from enacting police regulations concerning negroes from other States on board merchant ships, although several of the abolition States have passed police regulations of infinitely greater rigor against whole classes of white men, whose presence they consider inconvenient to the State. While it is perfectly clear that every State has full right to pass such police laws for the protection of its domestic peace, health, or finances, it is equally clear that no State has Constitutional power to enact laws to prevent the transit of citizens of other States, or to strip them of their rights of property during such transit. If the State of Pennsylvania possessed any such power as the abolitionists have here claimed, of course the same power is possessed by Virginia or North Carolina; and it may be fearfully retorted by the Southern States upon the citizens and property of the Northern States. Some of the Northern States have already afforded but too much of temptation and inducement to such a policy of Southern retaliation. It is consolatory and gratifying to see the great State of Pennsylvania taking the initiative in a course of adjudication so eminently conservative and constitutional, and so much in contrast with that splenetic fury of abolition delirium which rages in some other States:

DECISION OF JUDGE KANE.

The U. S. A. ex. rel. Wheeler vs. Passmore Williamson. Sur. habeas corpus, 27th July, 1855.

Colonel John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, the United States Minister to Nicaragua, was on board a steamboat at one of the Delaware wharves, on his way from Washington to embark at New York for his post of duty. Three slaves, belonging to him, were sitting at his side on the upper deck.

Just as the last signal bell was ringing, Passmore Williamson came up to the party, declared to the slaves that they were free, and, forcibly pressing Mr. Wheeler aside, urged them to go ashore. He was followed by some dozen or twenty negroes, who by muscular strength carried the slaves to the adjoining pier; two of the slaves at least, if not all three, struggling to release themselves, and protesting their wish to remain with their master; two of the negro mob in the mean time grasping Col. Wheeler by the collar, and threatening to cut his throat if he made any resistance.

The slaves were borne along to a hackney coach that was waiting, and were conveyed to some place of concealment; Mr. Williamson following and urging forward the mob, and giving his name and address to Col. Wheeler, with the declaration that he held himself responsible towards him for whatever might be his legal rights, but taking no personally active part in the abduction after he had left the deck.

I allowed a writ of *habeas corpus* at the instance of Colonel Wheeler, and subsequently an *alias;* and to this last Mr. Williamson made return that the persons named in the writ, "nor either of them, are not now, nor was at the time of issuing the writ, or at any other time, in the custody, power, possession of the respondent, nor by him confined or restrained; wherefore he cannot have the bodies," etc.

At the hearing I allowed the relator to traverse this return, and several witnesses who were asked by him testified to the facts as I have recited them. The district attorney, upon this state of facts, moved for Williamson's commitment; I, for contempt in making a false return; 2, to take his trial for perjury.

Mr. Williamson then took the stand to purge himself of contempt. He admitted the facts substantially as in proof before; made it plain that he had been an adviser of the project, and had given it his confederate sanction throughout. He renewed his denial that he had control at any time over the movements of the slaves, or knew their present whereabouts. Such is the case as it was before me on the hearing.

I cannot look upon this return otherwise than as illusory—in legal phrase, as evasive, if not false. It sets out that the alleged prisoners are not now, and have not been since the issue of the *habeas corpus*, in the custody, power, or possession of the respondent; and in so far it uses legally appropriate language for such a return. But it goes further, and, by added words, gives an interpretation to that language essentially variant from its legal import.

It denies that the prisoners were within his power, custody, or possession *at any time whatever*. Now, the evidence of respectable, uncontradicted witnesses, and the admission of the respondent himself, establish the fact beyond controversy that the prisoners were at one time within his power and control. He was the person by whose counsel the so-called rescue was advised. He gave the directions, and hastened to the pier to stimulate and supervise their execution. He was the spokesman and first actor after arriving there. Of all the parties to the act of violence, he was the only white man, the only citizen, the only individual having recognised political rights, the only person whose social training could certainly interpret either his duties or the rights of others under the constitution of the land.

It would be futile, and worse, to argue that he who has organized and guided and headed a mob to effect the abduction and imprisonment of others—he in whose presence and by whose active influence the abduction and imprisonment have been brought about—might excuse himself from responsibility by the assertion that it was not his hand that made the unlawful assault, or that he never acted as the go-

ler. He who unites with others to commit a crime shares with them all the legal liabilities that attend on its commission. He chooses his company, and adopts their acts.

That is the retributive law of all concerted crimes; and its argument applies with peculiar force to those sought through the writ of *habeas corpus*. This, the great remedial process by which liberty is vindicated and restored, tolerates no language in the response which it calls for that can mask a subterfuge. The dearest interests of life, personal safety, domestic peace, social repose, all that man can value, or that is worth living for, are involved in this principle. The institutions of society would lose more than half their value, and courts of justice become impotent for protection, if the writ of *habeas corpus* could not compel the truth, full, direct, and unequivocal, in answer to its mandate.

It will not do to say to the man whose wife or whose daughter has been abducted, "I did not abduct her; she is not in my possession; I do not detain her, inasmuch as the assault was made by the hand of my subordinates, and I have forborne to ask where they propose consummating the wrong."

It is clear, then, as it seems to me, that in legal acceptance the parties whom this writ called on Mr. Williamson to produce were at one time within his power and control; and his answer, so far as it relates to his power over them, makes no distinction between that time and the present. I cannot give a different interpretation to his language from that which he has practically given himself, and cannot regard him as denying his power over the prisoners now, when he does not aver that he has lost the power which he formerly had.

He has thus refused, or at least he has failed, to answer to the command of the law. He has chosen to decide for himself upon the lawfulness as well as the moral propriety of his act, and to withhold the ascertainment and vindication of the rights of others from that same forum of arbitrament on which all his own rights repose. In a word, he has put himself in contempt of the process of this court, and challenges its action.

That action can have no alternative form. It is one too clearly defined by ancient and honored precedent, too indispensable to the administration of social justice and the protection of human right, and too potentially invoked by the special exigency of the case now before the court, to excuse even a doubt of my duty or an apology for its immediate performance.

The cause was submitted to me by the learned counsel for the respondent, without argument, and I have therefore found myself at some loss to understand the grounds on which, if there be any such, they would claim the discharge of their client. One only has occurred to me as perhaps within his view; and on this I think it right to express my opinion. I will frankly reconsider it, however, if any future aspect of the case shall invite the review.

It is this: that the persons named in this writ as detained by the respondent were not legally slaves, inasmuch as they were within the territory of Pennsylvania when they were abducted.

Waiving the inquiry whether for the purposes of this question they were within the territorial jurisdiction of Pennsylvania while passing from one State to another upon the navigable waters of the United States—a point on which my first impressions are adverse to the argument—I have to say—

1. That I know of no statute, either of the United States, or of Pennsylvania, or of New Jersey, the only other State that has a qualified jurisdiction over this part of the Delaware, that authorizes the forcible abduction of any person or any thing whatsoever, without claim of property, unless in aid of legal process.

2. That I know of no statute of Pennsylvania which affects to divest the rights of property of a citizen of North Carolina, acquired and asserted under the laws of that State, because he has found it needful or convenient to pass through the territory of Pennsylvania.

3. That I am not aware that any such statute, if such a one were shown, could be recognised as valid in a court of the United States.

4. That it seems to me altogether unimportant whether they were slaves or not. It would be the mockery of philanthropy to assert that, because men had become free, they might therefore be forcibly abducted.

I have said nothing of the motives by which the respondent has been governed; I have nothing to do with them; they may give him support and comfort before an infinitely higher tribunal; I do not impugn them here.

Nor do I allude, on the other hand, to those special claims upon our hospitable courtesy which the diplomatic character of Mr. Wheeler might seem to assert for him. I am doubtful whether the acts of Congress give to him, and his retinue, and his property, that protection as a representative of the sovereignty of the United States which they concede to all sovereignties besides. Whether, under the general law of nations, he could not ask a broader privilege than some judicial precedents might seem to admit, is not necessarily involved in the cause before me.

It is enough that I find, as the case stands now, the plain and simple grounds of adjudication that Mr. Williamson has not returned truthfully and fully to the writ of *habeas corpus*. He must, therefore, stand committed for a contempt of the legal process of the court.

As to the second motion of the district attorney, that which looks to a committal for perjury, I withhold an expression of opinion in regard to it. It is unnecessary, because Mr. Williamson being under arrest, he may be charged at any time by the grand jury; and I apprehend that there may be doubts whether the affidavit should not be regarded as extra-judicial and voluntary.

Let Mr. Williamson, the respondent, be committed to the custody of the marshal without bail or mainprize, as for a contempt of the court in refusing to answer to the writ of *habeas corpus*, heretofore awarded against him at the relation of Mr. Wheeler.

GEORGIA KNOW NOTHING NOMINATIONS.—In the 3d District, the Know Nothings have conferred the nomination for Congress on Mr. Trippe, of Monroe. Mr. Trippe, as is very well known to our readers, is an old Whig. He supported Mr. Webster for the Presidency. He supported Mr. Jenkins in the last Gubernatorial campaign. He was the candidate against the Democratic Party, in the last Congressional canvass. He was a prominent Union man in the divisions of 1850. These are his claims on the support of the Democracy of the 3d District.

In the 2nd District, the Know Nothings have nominated Mr. Willis Hawkins, of Sumter. Mr. Hawkins is an old Whig. Mr. Hawkins was a Union Whig. Mr. Hawkins was a Jenkins man two years ago. Like Mr. Trippe, Mr. Hawkins has been very consistent in his opposition to the Democratic party. These are his claims on the support of the Democrats in Georgia.

In the 7th District, the Know Nothings have nominated Mr. N. G. Foster, of Morgan. Mr. Foster is an old Whig. Mr. Foster was a Union Whig. Mr. Foster, we believe, was a Webster Whig. Mr. Foster was a Jenkins man two years ago. Like Mr. Trippe and Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Foster has been very consistent in his opposition to the Democratic party. These are his claims on the Democratic support.

In the 4th District, the Know Nothings have nominated Mr. B. Hill, of Troup. Mr. Hill is an old Whig. Mr. Hill was a Union Whig. Mr. Hill was a Jenkins man two years ago. Like Mr. Trippe, and Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Foster, Mr. Hill is a consistent enemy of the Democratic party. These are his claims on their support.

In the 5th District, the Know Nothings will support Mr. Lewis Tumlin, of Cass. Unlike the others, Mr. Tumlin has the additional claim of apostacy.—Formerly a democrat, he "flew the track" several years ago. In 1850, a prominent Union man, he refused to act with the Democratic party on its reorganization, and gave all aid and comfort in his power to the Jenkins Whigs in the last Gubernatorial campaign. Like Mr. Trippe, Mr. Hill, Mr. Foster and Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Tumlin can boast of active hostility to the Democratic party. These are his claims on Democratic support.

Of course, then, Know Nothingism is not a whig trick, and democrats must support there nominations. We shall see. We shall see.

Macon Telegraph.

John Mitchel is now residing on his farm in Tucaleeche, Knox county, Tennessee. His health, we are happy to learn, has greatly improved since he left the editorial profession, and adopted the more genial one of an agriculturist.

To my Fellow Citizens of the County of Cleaveland.

Since the age of nineteen years, I have been an ardent admirer of the principles of the Democratic party. I have adhered to those principles, warmly advocated them, and have ever supported men for "GOVERNING AMERICA," who professed and practiced the doctrines of the Jeffersonian school. Some six months since, however, I connected myself with an organization known, in common parlance, as the "Know-Nothing" party. I entered that party, inconsiderately it is true, but with no sinister motive; nor am I moved now to withdraw from it by any such motive. At the first blush, the principles of the party struck my mind as being correct; but on more careful investigation thereof, and after duly considering the consequences which naturally might flow from them, I find insurmountable objections.

I do not propose at this time, neither shall I now attempt to enter at large into the many objections I entertain to the principles of the so called American party; my design in this communication being limited to little more than a bare statement of propositions, which I may hereafter defend at more length.

My first objection does not apply to the doctrines of the party, but rather to the principles upon which it is organized. Since the formation of our government, our institutions have been considered safe in the hands of the people; and so universal has the sentiment prevailed that it is an axiom, that an informed people are their own best governors—and secrecy even in the organization of a party, certainly reflects upon the intelligence of the masses, and denies, at least in theory, their capacity for self-government.

If the doctrines of a party are in themselves good, I can see no reason why they should be kept secret; but I can see many good reasons why they should be published at large, and discussed fully before the people; and while I do not attribute to the American party any desire or intention radically to injure or change the present form of our Government, it might be well for us to take for example upon the subject of secret political organizations, the French revolution in Europe, as well as the Burr conspiracy in our own country. I am, therefore, and for many other reasons which I might enumerate, opposed to the secrecy of the American party.

The next objection I entertain is to the principle of the party which excludes from office all persons whether Americans or Foreigners by birth, who are of the Roman Catholic faith; and this, to me, is an insuperable objection. In this enlightened age, I can find nothing to justify, and but little even to excuse such intolerance and proscription. It seems to me like a step backwards in American principles. One of the greatest achievements of our war of Independence, was that of religious freedom, and the promulgation and establishment of the mighty truth, that all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences. This right is plainly guarantied to every citizen in the Constitution of the United States; yet the American party proposes to abridge it so far as one sect of Christians is concerned, not by amending the constitution, but by banding together to exclude them the civil rights, privileges, and immunities, granted by that instrument, thus making their law a "higher law" than the constitution, degrading a sect, and establishing castes in this country of equality.

I am a protestant, but it is my humble opinion that the Protestant faith will not be spread by that mode of propogandism. Happily, in this country, truth is left free to combat error; and with a free pulpit and an open bible, no protestant need be afraid of the inroads of Romanism. In all times, since the advent of Christianity, its doctrines have advanced most whenever and wherever the conscience has been left free; on the other hand, it is deplorably true, that religious intolerance has ever been fruitful of infidelity, discontent, and misrule. For these reasons, with many others which I might advance, I am decidedly opposed to the religious proscription contained in the 8th article of the American, or Know Nothing platform, having not the remotest fear that in this enlightened age—this golden age of education, and physical, mental, and scientific advancement, any foreign influence, either of Church or State, can ever even retard our progress in civil and religious liberty.

And, while on the subject of proscription, I will here add that while I am opposed to the influx of foreign paupers and felons into our country, and to the appointment of foreigners to office before they become acquainted with our institutions and our laws, yet I am not in favor of the entire exclusion of men from office merely on account of their birth; and I can see no good reason why men who have been sufficiently long in our country to understand its government, and to appreciate fully its institutions, and who have also, by their exemplary conduct, secured the esteem of our people, should be entirely excluded from office, merely on account of foreign birth.

I am also opposed to the doctrine contained in the American platform, which gives to the Supreme Court of the United States exclusive power to decide upon all disputed points which may arise under the constitution; for while I am fully willing that the Federal Court of the United States may decide upon all matters enumerated in the 2nd section of the third article of the Constitution of the United States, I am entirely unwilling to deprive the sovereign people of the power to act in matters strictly political; as this doctrine of State Rights is, in my opinion, the only sure safe-guard to the peculiar institutions of the South.

I will finally add that, determined ever to have my mind free in its judgment of public measures, and my will unfettered, as to the choice of men to carry out the same, I have previously to the publication of this card, sent an application to the Council of the American party to which I belonged, for a card of withdrawal, and I am no longer a member thereof.

I have written this letter that my motives may not hereafter be impugned. I cannot now tell what party will be successful in the coming election; and, although I may, under a misapprehension, have strayed, for a short time, from my political faith, I am willing to take, in future, as my guide, the time-honoured principles of the Democratic party, with which I have so long, and so cordially acted. I am, however, an aspirant for no political office; and, therefore, any further apology would be useless.

Respectfully, Yours, &c.,

A. W. BURTON.

July 30, 1855.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN PRENTICE AND CLAY.—James B. Clay, Esq., has sent a message to Prentice, through his friend Major Lewinski, enquiring whether he (Prentice) would hold himself personally responsible, as a gentleman, for the publications in his paper. To this Prentice replies as follows:

"* * * I am not aware, sir, that it particularly concerns you to know what general rules of action I prescribe for myself as an editor. I have no objection however to informing you, that, if I do any man such an unprovoked and mortal wrong in my columns as to entitle him, in my opinion, to take or seek my life, I will hold myself responsible to him in the field, and that, if any gentleman does me such a wrong as to make me wish for his blood, I will call him to the field.

I presume, sir, that all which it concerns you to know from me, is whether I would accept a challenge from you on account of my comments in the Louisville Daily Journal of the 18th inst., upon your communication published in the same paper on the same day. Without putting you to the trouble of addressing the question to me in due form, I say to you plainly that I would not. I do not wish to kill you, and I am very clear in the opinion that my article affords you neither just cause nor a rational pretext for killing me. I made no attack or imputation upon your private character, which, for aught I know is unobjectionable. I merely gave utterance to the thoughts and feelings naturally and necessarily excited in my mind, and, as I believe, in the public mind, by your demolishing the sacred old dwelling house of your father and selling the lumber."

FULLY PREPARED FOR THE ENEMY.—Some of the city fathers of New York have gone on an excursion to Boston, a city where they do not allow the ardent to be sold or given away except as medicine. The "fathers" provided for this difficulty by taking with them, it is said, twenty-five baskets of champagne, a quarter pipe of brandy, ten boxes of claret, and other liquors, all in the "original packages." This will save them from the danger of an arrest to which they would be otherwise exposed as soon as they set foot in Massachusetts.

LETTER FROM GOV. TROUP.

The Albany Patriot of Thursday last contains two letters, writen by the veteran statesman and patriot, Geo. M. Troup, to John G. Slappey, Esq. As one of these letters gives the opinions and views of the venerable and distinguished author in relation to the issues now before the country, and as we feel assured that our citizens, of all parties, will desire to know the sentiments of one whose tried patriotism, and devotion to their rights, in times past, has ranked him among the wisest and purest men of the age, and given to his name a historical fame of which every true Georgian will ever be proud, we have transferred it to our columns.

Mr. Slappy, in introdcing the letters to readers of the Patriot, remarks:

"Gov. Troup, now nearly eighty years of age, ought to be becoming superanuated; not so, however—his letters show that his mind is as clear as crystal water, and as firm as adamant. He is decidedly the most intellectual statesman and purest politician of the age. Georgia's most gifted citizen, an original, free, bold, independent thinker—unfaultering and vigorous! He is ready for any emergency and every crisis; he stood by Georgia exactly thirty years ago (in 1825,) he will stand by her in 1855."

The following is the letter:

VALDOSTA, July 4, 1855.

DEAR SIR: You are quite welcome to do as you please with anything of mine you may have in possession, provided you think good may come of it.

I have neither taste, inclination or spirits for controversial politics, but am not withstanding, far from being indifferent to the welfare of our country. If a word from me could subserve its interest in any sense, it would not be wanting. We see with different eyes, or I would be amazed at the opposition to the present administration, especially in the Southern country.*

The present is in truth, the least exceptionable of all the administrations we have ever had, General Washington's, Mr. Jefferson's, and Mr. Polk's not excepted. People seem to be opposed to it, because there is really nothing to find fault with. The Southern people are bound, by honor, gratitude and patriotism, to sustain it with all their might, †*Catholic Church and Foreign Emigration* are mere pretences—the Administration has nothing to do with either. The first has existed at all times without complaint; the second has not only existed, but has been almost uniformly encouraged by people and Government; and now a party is formed, to destroy the Administration because it will not destroy the Roman Catholics and put down foreigners.

This is not to be believed. The true grounds of opposition are 1st. The very small number of offices at disposal of the President, when compared with the very great number of those who seek them; 2. The faithful and unfaltering integrity with which the public treasure is guarded against the thieves who prowl by night and by day to break in and steal; and 3d. The inflexible courage with which the President in defending the Constitution, defends the dearest rights and most sacred interests of the South. The most formidable power against the administration, is the party occupying the latter ground, and what a spectacle is here presented for the Southern country; Mr. Pierce and Mr. Hale both are from New Hampshire—the one an honest man; and the other a bigot and fanatic abolitionist! What a contrast! What an effulgence! What blackness!

And yet there are Southern men acting with the latter to humble and prostrate the former, and with scarcely any better pretext than that the former had appointed to two conspicuous offices two prominent men, one failing in his duty, and the other doing his with honor and advantage to the country. Mistaken and deluded men! Our very safety depending on union among ourselves, they would sow discord and division. Our highest interests depending on the veto, they would take the veto from Mr. Pierce to bestow it on Mr. Hale, or Mr. Anybody. Such men seek to restore the administration of the past, when peculation and plunder and swindling were the order of the day in every administrative department, and when the only security of the public against rapine and spoliation, was the exhaustion and beggary of the treasury.

Very respectfully, dear sir,

G. M. TROUP.

DR. JOHN G. SLAPPEY, Newton, Ga.

P. S. The President has had nothing to do with the disgraceful bidding for the Presidency going on for some time in the Senate of the U. S., where the public lands and the public offices have been ordered to any or everybody who had a vote to give, and any or everybody might be qualified.

*Elected by a vast majority of his countrymen in a manner most honorable to himself, he is threatened with overthrow by a majority almost as formidable, for (as I think) not plausible reasons.

†This Church is more innocent now, in the eyes of all Protestant sects, than it has been before for two hundred years, and there is not beneath the sun a finer people than the people of Maryland, who are made to fall under the common proscription.

ANOTHER SCRAP OF HISTORY.—Out of the dust of the earth were all the nations of the world made. Who is entitled to superiority over his fellow, on the mere score of physical matter? Answer, ye Know-Nothing proscriptionists, if you can. It would do the members of the Secret Order no harm were they to stroll through the old burying grounds of Christ Church, St. Peter's (Episcopal) the several Presbyterian, and St. Mary's, (Catholic) in order to acquaint their minds with the fact, that there were heroes and patriots in our war of Independence, and that of 1812, whose first breath was drawn in a foreign land. Their ashes repose in honor, and the gratitude of a whole nation bore testimony to their virtues and services. We love to walk among the tombs of the great and patriotic dead, for reflection there gives a spur to emulation, and teaches us a lesson fraught with wisdom. The beauties of Gray's Elegy and Blair's Grave must be pondered in such a spot, to be fully realized. Among the many evidences, that one of foreign birth, and a Catholic at that, can be a good citizen, and deserve well of his adopted country, we shall for the present pass by the tomb of Hugh Mercer, and give the inscription on the monument of Commodore John Barry, as to seen in St. Mary's Catholic ground. It should shame the Know-Nothings out of their unmanly and unchristian proscriptions. It reads as follows:

Let the Patriot, the Soldier, and the Christian
who visit these mansions of the dead,
view this monument with respect.
Beneath it are deposited the remains of
JOHN BARRY.
He was born in the County of Wexford, in Ireland,
but America was the object of his patriotism
and the theater of his usefulness and honor.
In the Revolutionary war, which established
the Independence of the United States,
he bore the Commission of a Captain
in their infant Navy,
and after wards became its
Commander-in-Chief.
He fought often, and bled in the cause of freedom.
But his habits of war did not lessen in him.
the peaceful virtues which adorn private life.
He was gentle, kind, just and charitable,
and not less beloved by his family and friends,
than by his grateful country.
In a full belief of the doctrines of the Gospel
he calmly resigned his soul into the arms of his
REDEEMER,
on the 13th of Septerber, 1803,
in the 59th year of his age.
His affectionate wife hath caused this marble
to be erected to perpetuate his name,
after the hearts of his fellow-citizens have ceased
to be the living Record of his public
and private virtues.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—According to the terms of an advertisement calling the board of managers to meet on Tuesday last, "business of the greatest importance" was to "be brought forward for their consideration." As, for more than five months, since the "American party" have had possession of the work, not a single additional stone has been set in the structure, and as there seems to be no probability of a resumption of mechanical operations, perhaps the "business of the greatest importance" has reference to the tearing down of the unfinished column, a portion of it having been built by hands which first grappled for bread and butter in a foreign land. The proceeding being conducted in strictest secrecy, after the manner of the Know-Nothing lodges, we, of course, can obtain no knowledge of the proceedings of the board of managers; even the statements of receipts, in the way of contributions—if any—are studiously concealed from the public view. *Washington Sentinel.*

DICKENS ON PROHIBITORY LEGISLATION.—An article, unmistakably from the pen of Dickens, appeared some months ago in Household Words, in which a new and curious view is taken of the principles and practice of the Prohibitionists. The position taken by the writer is that the Maine law and its congeners refer and defer exclusively to the *worst* members of society, passing over, as matters of no moment, the comfort and convenience of the *best*. The question, is not "what do the mechanic and his family want and deseve?" but "what will the vagabond idler, drunkard, or jailbird turn to bad account? As if there were anything in the wide world which the dregs of humanity will turn to good account." The art of writing is converted by the hand of the forger into a positive evil, and there is scarcely any gift of God, or product of man's industry and ingenuity, which may not be prositituted to criminal purposes. The following illustration from the article referred to is forcible and amusing:

"Job Smith suffers heavily at every turn of his life, and at every inch of its straight course, too, from the determind ruffianism in which he has no more part than he has in the blood royal.—Six days of Job's week are days of hard, monotonous, exhausting work. Upon the seventh Job thinks, that he, his old woman and the children could find it in their hearts to walk in a garden, if they might, or look at a picture, or a plant, or a beast of the forest, even a colossal toy made in imitation of some of the wonders of the world. Most people would be apt to think Job reasonable in this. But up starts Britannia, tearing her hair and crying, 'Never never! Here is Sloggins with the broken nose, the black eye and the bull dog. What Job Smith uses Sloggins will abuse. Therefore Job Smith must not use.' So Job sits down again in a killing atmosphere, a little weary and out of humor, or leans against a post all Sunday long.

"It is not generally known that this accursed Sloggins is the evil genius of Job's life. Job never had in his possession, at any one time, a little cask of beer or a bottle of spirits. What he and his family drink in that way is fetched in very small portions indeed from the public house. However difficult the Westminter Club gentlemen may find it to realize such an existence, Job has realised it through many a long year; and he knows, infinitely better than the whole Club can tell him, at what hour he wants his 'drop of beer,' and how it best suits his means and convenience to get it. Against which practical conviction of Job's, Britannia, tearing her hair again, shrieks tenderly, 'Sloggins! Sloggins, with the broken nose, the black eye, and the bull dog, will go to ruin'—as if he were ever going anywhere else!—'if Job Smith has his beer when he wants it.' So Job gets it when Britannia thinks it good for Sloggins to let him have it, and marvels greatly.

"But perhaps he marvels most when, going invited, in immense type, to go and hear the Evangelist of Eloquence, or the Apostle of Purity, (I have noticed in such invitations rather lofty, not to say audacious titles,) he strays in at an open door, and finds a personage on a stage, crying aloud to him, 'Behold me! I, too am Sloggins! I likewise had a broken nose, a black eye, and a bull dog. Survery me well. Straight is my nose white is my eye, deceased is my bull dog. I, formerly Sloggins, now Evangelist (or Apostle, as the case may be,) cry aloud in the wilderness unto you, Job Smith, that in respect that I was formerly Sloggins and am now Saintly, therefore you, Job Smith, (who were never Sloggins, or in the least like him,) shall, by force law, accept what I accept, deny what I deny, take upon yourself My shape, and follow Me.' Now it is not generally known that poor Job, though blest with an average understanding, and thinking any putting out of the way of that ubiquitous Sloggins a meritorious action highly to be commended, never can understand the application of all this to himself, who never had anything in common with Sloggins, but always abominated and abjured him."

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.—In the year 1826, after all save one of the band of patriots whose signatures are borne on the Declaration of Independence had descended to the tomb, and the venerable Carroll alone remained among the living, the government of the city of New York deputed a committee to wait on the illustrious survivor and obtain from him, for deposite in the public hall of the city, a copy of the Declaration of 1776, graced and authenticated anew with his sign manual. The aged patriot yielded to the request, and affixed, with his own hand, to a copy of that instrument, the grateful, solemn, and pious supplemental declaration which follows:

Grateful to Almighty God for the blessings which, through Jesus Christ our Lord, He has conferred on my beloved country in her emancipation, and on myself in permitting me, under circumstances of mercy, to live to the age of 89 years, and to survive the fiftieth year of American independence, and certify by my present signature my approbation of the Declaration of Independance, adopted by Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, which I originally subscribed on the 2d day of August of the same year, and of which I am now the last surviving signer, I do hereby recommend to the present and future generations the principles of that important document as the best earthly inheritance their ancestors could bequeath to them, and pray that the *civil and religious liberties they have secured to my country may be perpetuated to remotest posterity and extended to the whole family of man.*

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

AUGUST 2, 1829.

WHAT THE ISSUES WERE IN OREGON.—Oregon will soon ask (says the Boston Post) admission into the Union as a State; and to show the stuff her men are made of, they have just evinced their fidelity to the laws, the constitution, and the Union, to the genuine principles of civil and religious liberty, by beating gloriously the combined forces of abolitionism and know-nothingism. This pestilential faction finds no resting-place in Oregon. Gen. Lane is sent a delegate to Congress by over two thousand majority. Here is an example worthy the imitation of the older States. The Portland Times, in reviewing the contest, says of the nominating convention:

"Every issue was made—every ism had its supporters. Hazardous as it seemed, the nominating convention openly denounced and boldly challenged the know-nothings, (then in full tide of prosperity.) They commended the administration of Gen. Pierce; they sustained Senator Douglas and the principle of self-sovereignty; they opposed the abolitionists and their suicidal policy of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise; they opposed political religion."

THE EXPERIENCE OF A KNOW-NOTHING.—A citizen of Morgan county, Indiana, who had been seduced into a know-nothing council, gives the result of his experience to the public, through the Martinsville Monitor, in the following pregnant paragraph:

"Reader, you may think you hate know-nothingism; but until you are initiated into its secrets, and witness something of the height and depth of its iniquity, the solemn mockery of its rituals, and the completeness of its tyranny, its fiend-like indifference, and its utter disregard of moral honesty, you will not know what to detest. Then if you are true to yourself, your country, and your God, you will have so great a detestation for the order that you will avoid a *bona fide* member as a political demagogue, and shun a lodge as a Upas tree."

THE ORIGIN OF YELLOW FEVER.—The Commercial Bulletin of New Orleans says:

"How yellow fever originates in New Orleans is a question which for years has employed the minds of every member of the medical profession, to a greater or less degree. As far as we can learn from conversation with a large number of the faculty, and reading the resort of the sanitary committee on the subject, we infer that the profession in New Orleans stand in the proportion of eight to two against the theory of importation. If the question, then, is to be determined by the weight of numbers, it is no longer a mooted point. Yellow fever is endemic in New Orleans; 'to the manor born;' an old inhabitant who is apt to continue his residence among us in spite of boards of health and quarantine regulations."

APPLICANTS TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE COMmon Schools in the County of Johnston, will have an opportunity of meeting the Examining Committee of said County, on the 11th of August, and on the 22d of September next, in Smithfield; they can meet the Committee at the above stated times and no others.

J. H. DANIEL, Chm'n.

July 25th, 1855. 72—3tpd.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, AT LAWRENCE'S Hotel, a good dining room servant, who can come well recommended for honesty and sobriety.

Raleigh, Aug. 6, 1855. 74—1t

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1855.

Congressional Election—the Result.

The people of North-Carolina voted on Thursday last for eight members of Congress. Full returns are not yet, of course, to hand; but enough is known to enable us to announce with certainty the result in all the Districts but one or two.

In the *First District* the candidates were Hon. H. M. Shaw, Democrat, and Col. Robert T. Paine, K. N. Whig. All the Counties but Currituck have been heard from; and if the returns be correct, Col. Paine goes to that County with a majority of 650. His majority in Camden, which we copy from the Norfolk Argus, strikes us as being unreasonably large. Gen. Dockery carried the County by but 336 votes. His majority in Tyrrell is also probably not to be fully relied on. The chances, we are constrained to admit, are against Dr. Shaw—Col. Paine is probably elected.

In the *Second District* the candidates were Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Democrat, and Thos. J. Latham, Esq., K. N. Mr. Ruffin is re-elected by about three thousand majority.

In the *Third District* the candidates were Hon. Warren Winslow, Democrat, and David Reid, Esq., K. N. Mr. Winslow is elected by between fifteen hundred and two thousand majority.

In the *Fourth District* L. O'B. Branch, Esq., Democrat, is elected over James B. Shepard, Esq., K. N., by two thousand five hundred and seventy-one majority.

In the *Fifth District* Edwin G. Reade, Esq., K. N. Whig, is elected over Hon. John Kerr, Anti-K. N. Whig, by about two thousand majority.

In the *Sixth District* the candidates are A. M. Scales, Esq., Democrat, and Hon. R. C. Puryear, K. N. Whig. The result is in doubt, but we have strong hopes of Mr. Scale's election. He has gained considerably in Rockingham, Stokes, and Alexander.

In the *Seventh District* Hon. Burton Craige, Democrat, is re-elected over S. N. Stowe, Esq., K. N., by about three thousand majority.

In the *Eighth District* the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, Democrat, is no doubt re-elected by a large majority over L. B. Carmichael, Esq., K. N. Whig. Two Counties heard from—Burke and Caldwell—show a gain of some two hundred votes on his vote in 1853, when his majority was over two thousand.

We think it will be found, when the returns are all footed up, that the Democrats have carried the State in the aggregate popular vote, by from EIGHT to TEN THOUSAND.

☞ The following letter from Geo. W. Thompson, Esq., explains itself. Mr. Thompson found himself, as he supposes, in error; and, like an honest and candid man as he is, he voluntarily comes forward to set himself right.

We take this occasion to state, however, that Chief Justice Ruffin is opposed to the Know Nothing organization.—We know this to be so; and we are gratified that a suitable opportunity has been presented for stating the fact.

ROGER'S STORE, July 30th, 1855.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq:—Will you please allow me to correct a mistake through your paper, into which I was led by misconception, in hastily glancing over an article in the Standard of 11th of July, signed by a Democrat. The circumstances which misled me were these: I was on the eve of leaving home, and hastily ran into my store to wrap up an article for a neighbor; in gathering up some paper for that purpose, and whilst wrapping the article, I saw on the paper the name of Hon. Thomas Ruffin. The first idea suggested to my mind was Judge Ruffin, and rapidly reading a few sentences, I saw he had taken a position against the new organization. I threw the paper aside on my counter intending, on my return home, to carefully examine the whole article. On my return, however, the paper had been removed, and consequently failed to examine it. I felt confident, however, the impression first made on my mind was correct, and in a conversation a few days afterwards with several intelligent gentlemen of different politics to my own, stated from an article I had seen, that Judge Ruffin was against the new order. Subsequently, whilst publicly expressing my political views in New-Light District, I again alluded to what I supposed to be the position of Judge Ruffin, as well as other distinguished men of the country. Recently an intelligent Whig gentleman, to whom I had mentioned the subject, informed me that the article alluded to had escaped his notice, and that he had desired to see it—To satisfy my own mind that I was not mistaken, and to gratify the wish of my friend, I procured a Standard containing the article; and, upon examination, at once saw my first impression was erroneous, and I am free to admit it.—The article, beyond all doubt, refers to Hon. Thomas Ruffin, our Representative in Congress, and not to Hon. Thomas Ruffin, late Chief Justice of North Carolina. I take pleasure in

ELECTION RETURNS.

We give below returns from various Counties as far as received, with extracts from letters from our correspondents:

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

WINDSOR, Aug. 3, 1855.

Gentlemen: Below you will find the official vote of Bertie County:

	Paine, K. N.	Shaw, Dem.
Windsor,	266	112
C. Nation,	32	46
Whites,	20	57
Colerain,	126	37
Mitchell's,	2	42
S. Bite,	27	91
Hotel,	43	21
Britton's,	18	29
	534	435
	435	
Maj. for Paine,	99	

Northampton, I learn, gives 201 majority for Shaw—Martin 390 for Shaw—Chowan 8 for Shaw; Hertford 145 for Paine—Washington 145 for Paine—Tyrrell 200 for Paine. If these returns be correct, I fear Paine is elected. F.

In addition to the above the last Norfolk Argus gives returns from the following Counties: Gates, 89 majority for Shaw; Pasquotank, 275 maj. for Paine—Perquimans 99 maj. for Paine—Camden 445 for Paine. All the Counties heard from but Currituck.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Democrat, has gained largely over Latham, K. N., and is re-elected by a large majority.

Pitt County.

A friend communicates the cheering news from Pitt, as follows:

"It will be no doubt satisfactory to you to know that Sam and his friends have met with a complete and overwhelming defeat at the hands of the gallant Democracy of Pitt.

Since the existence of two parties in the county, such a victory has never been achieved. 338 majority!! when last year we barely elected our candidate by 3 votes; and where, up to the last few years, the Whig majorities have reached from 150 to 250. The result astonishes every one, and ourselves more than any. The most sanguine did not expect more than 150.

The question now arises, what caused this remarkable change in public sentiment? It is attributable to a variety of causes. First of all, Whig gentlemen, trained in the school of Clay and Webster, revolted with scorn and indignation from an organization which ignored all honorable and manly sentiment, and bound its members like conspirators by secret oaths—those who had always been proud to acknowledge themselves and their principles, recoiled in disgust from a faction which acted in secret and lied in public. And however much they might dislike the Democracy, they disliked "Sam" and his motley crew still more. Some of these cast loose all party feeling and voted with the Democracy; but numbers did not vote at all. As a proof of this, Latham did not get but little over 300, while Ruffin received 715 votes; nearly 100 more than Stanly ever got. While speaking of Mr. Stanly, it may be said with propriety, that the very fact of Kenneth Rayner being the recognised leader and mouth-piece of Know Nothingism, caused Mr. Stanly's personal friends in this county to view it with suspicion and distrust. They have not forgotten his, (Rayner's,) treachery to their favorite in times past.

From the beginning of the movement in this county, the Democrats presented a steady front of opposition to it.—They recognized their old federal enemy at once, and treated him as he deserved. It is worthy of remark, that only two Democrats in the whole county voted the dark-lan ern ticket! Can any other county in the State say the same? And the greatest efforts were put forth to coax and inveigle the Democrats into the order; but to their credit be it said, they resisted all the seductions of the enemy.

It is but due to the leaders of the Democratic party to say that their conduct in the canvass was above all praise. Dr. Blow, in particular, was indefatigable; he made several powerful and effective speeches in various parts of the county, which told well on the day of election. Nor was Gen. Singeltary idle. He had the honor of demolishing the Know Nothing champion who had been expressly imported from New York on the eve of the election.

On the morning of the election, men looked grave and serious; there was a secret sentiment of fear with regard to the result. Good citizens dreaded the result of a Know Nothing victory in the county; an armed an organized gang of bullies and ruffians who paraded the streets, knocking down and beating peaceable citizens who differed from them in opinion, gave them a foretaste of the evils to come, if that faction prevailed. But towards evening, as news from the different precincts came pouring in, men's countenances began to brighten; nay, the very elements seemed to rejoice, for a glorious rain came pouring down to gladden the thirsty earth, then suffering from protracted drought.

In the morning, all nature looked fresh and smiling; but "Sam" was nowhere to be seen. Alas, poor, mean, pitiful Sam! what a Jerry Sneak you were!"

Pitt County has indeed done well. Our friends in that County met "Sam" at the threshhold, and fought the monster boldly and fearlessly from the first. The result is an unprecedented majority for Ruffin.

Edgecombe County.

TARBOROUGH, Aug. 3, 1855.

Gentlemen: I send you the vote of Edgecombe, as follows: Ruffin, Dem., 1374—Latham, K. N., 188. The K. N.'s claimed 400 at least. N.

Greene County.

SNOW HILL, Aug. 3, 1855.

Gentlemen: Ruffin's majority in Greene is 130. Greene has done well. The K. N.'s are dead here. T.

Lenoir County.

KINSTON, Aug. 3, 1855.

Elitors of the Standard: I send you good news from Lenoir. The Democracy here have done their duty gloriously. Ruffin, Dem. 447—Latham, K. N. 293. Sam is gone. At eight o'clock last night he was seen by the citizens of this place, making his way northward, assisted by his dark-lantern. M.

Extract from another letter:

"Old Lenoir has covered herself with glory. Notwithstanding the midnight efforts of that spoiled youth, "Sam"—in spite of the "able and eloquent" efforts of the *American* orators and political preachers, aided by two roasted beeves, thirty pigs and six sheep, the invincible Democracy have triumphed. "Sam" being a bad boy, the Democracy, profiting by the words of the wise man, have not "spared the rod."

Ruffin's majority in Wayne, 858—in Craven, it is supposed, 200.

THIRD DISTRICT.

KENANSVILLE, Aug. 3, 1855.

Dear Sirs: The fight is over, and the victory is ours.—Duplin—Reid's home—gives Winslow, Dem. 550 majority. S.

Sampson County.

We give below the vote of Sampson by precincts:

	Winslow, Dem.	Reid, K. N.
Clinton,	228	64
Mingo,	55	118
Westbrooks,	22	90
Dismal,	1	91
Little Coharie,	120	26
Honeycutts,	53	26
McDaniel's,	25	41
Lisbon,	67	26
Taylor's Bridge,	126	21
Turkey,	42	7
P. Grove,	74	64
Hall's,	51	20
	859	597
	597	
Winslow's maj.	262	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

STANHOPE, Aug. 4, 1855.

Dear Sirs: The following is the vote in Nash for Messrs. Branch and Shepard:

	Branch, Dem.	Shepard, K. N.
Arrington's,	61	22
Dortche's,	79	14
Griffin's,	89	9
Ricke's,	40	5
Manning's,	106	7
Cooper's,	31	8
Vick's,	74	9
Nashville,	118	18
Ferrill's,	155	00.
Old Fields,	190	00
	943	92
	92	
Branch's majority,	851	

In consequence of a very heavy rain that fell in our County on the day of election, we have fallen short of the largest Democratic vote ever given in the County, 172 votes. But for the rain, we should have given the largest vote to Branch ever polled. I refer you to Ferrill's and the Old Fields.—Ferrill's divides with the Old Fields the Democratic glory this year. Shepard got no votes at either place. T.

Warren County.

We give below the vote of Warren by precincts:

	Branch, Dem.	Shepard, K. N.
Warrenton,	292	55
Sandy Creek,	150	3
River,	96	9
Grove Hill,	70	19
Hawtree,	83	00
Nutbush,	86	25
	777	111
	111	
Branch's majority,	666	

Mr. Shepard, it will be seen, got no votes at Hawtree. This precinct is near White's Store, where Mr. Shepard spoke, and was replied to by Dr. Pritchard. He also spoke at the Old Fields, and did quite as well there on the day of the election as at Hawtree.

A friend writes us as follows:

"Full returns have just been received, and you will perceive from them that the dark-lanterns have but a slender foothold in Warren. This is no place for so vile an issue, though one of its chief priests resides here, and has been very active. The intelligent, patriotic, high-minded, christian citizens of Warren *will not* stultify themselves by falling down and worshipping such a monster at the bidding of any man, though that man be "Sam" himself—a lesson he has already learned to his sorrow. Many of the noble, conservative Henry Clay Whigs voted for Mr. Branch, while some refused to vote at all. Glory enough for one day."

Another friend writes as follows:

"You will perceive we have gained 75 over the last Gubernatorial election. The boasted K. N. vote of Warren has dwindled from 400 to 111. One Mr. S. A. Williams has grown 'small by degrees and beautifully less' since the election. Many of the independent Whigs voted an open ticket for Branch. You will perceive, by adding up our vote, that the figures present an unique array. The aggregate vote is expressed by three 3's, Branch's vote by three 7's, Shepard's by three 1's, and the majority for Branch by three 6's. Warren has given Mr. Branch the largest majority ever polled for any man, Mr. Macon not excepted."

Johnston County.

We give below the vote of Johnston by precincts:

	Branch, Dem.	Shepard, K. N.
Gulley's,	89	56
Johnson's,	130	19
Avera's,	00	18
Shelter,	123	44
Ingram's,	19	102
Meadow,	28	79
Steven's,	14	92
Smithfield,	42	77
Strickland's,	34	5
Boon Hill,	100	32
Coonsborough.	27	26
Little River,	42	81
Kirby's,	115	2
O'Neal's,	133	56
Wilder's	46	7
Pine Level,	44	17
	986	718
	718	
Branch's majority,	278	

Shelter precinct gave Bragg 98 votes, and Dockery 83—showing a clear gain of 64 for Mr. Branch! This is the place where Mr. Miller made his *"great"* speech. Maj. Wilder spoke there a few days afterwards, and behold the result! Maj. Wilder also addressed the people at Law's, B. Jones,' Upchurches, and Rosinburg, in Wake; and in each of these localities the Democratic candidate has made gains. Mr. Miller, it seems, even outstrips Mr. Rayner in the results of his labors. One more speech from him at the Shelter, and Mr. Shepard would not probably have received more than twenty votes.

A friend writes us from Johnston as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I wish to give you and your readers some of the good news from Johnston. She is right side up. Whiggery and 'Sam' died the hardest death imaginable. You must put down the Shelter as the Banner District of Johnston. Formerly Whig, our friends there have given Branch 79 majority. Mr. Miller had better come down again and make another three hour's speech, and he will make them all Democrats. Yours,

MIDDLE CREEK.

Aug. 4, 1855."

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The vote in this district, as far as received, indicates the election of Reade, K. N. Whig, by a large majority over Kerr, Anti-K. N. Whig.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

REIDSVILLE, Aug. 3, 1855.

Gentlemen: I give you the vote of Rockingham, as follows: Scales, Dem. 1204—Puryear, K. N. Whig, 470—a clear gain for Scales of 69 votes compared with the vote for Boyd and Puryear. Mr. Scales has received the largest vote ever given to any man in the County. W.

DANBURY, Stokes, Aug. 3, 1855.

Editors Standard:—I send you the result in this County: Scales 756—Puryear 471—being a gain of 100 votes. Glory enough for one day. The dark-lanterns made extraordinary efforts, but to no purpose. The impression here is that Scales is elected. M.

Forsythe County.

We give below the vote of this County by precincts:

	Scales, Dem.	Puryear, K. N.
Winston,	214	356
Whicher's,	67	48
Waughtown,	27	75
Bethania,	63	89
Sedge Garden,	77	57
Stafford's,	48	10
Cross Roads,	146	132
Ketner's,	136	53
Sides,	98	17
Stone's,	1	19
	877	856
	856	
Scales' majority,	21	

The Democrats of Rockingham, Forsythe and Stokes have done nobly.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The returns from the Seventh District indicate the re-election of the Hon. Burton Craige, Dem. by a large majority. He has made heavy gains in all the Counties heard from.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

We have heard but from two Counties in this District, but the result in these is a strong assurance of Mr. Clingman's triumphant re-election. A friend writes us from Morganton as follows:

"I take pleasure in saying that Clingman's majority in Burke County, over the Know Nothing candidate, Carmichael, is 124 votes—a result perfectly satisfactory to our republican friends. His majority over Gaither, two years ago, was some 60. Clingman's majority in Caldwell, 200 votes; two years ago, over Gaither, only 30 votes."

We refer our readers to the table of votes in another column:

We shall keep this issue open as long as possible, and will give the latest news under Editorial head.

More News from Wheeling.

Since the telegraph announced that Flournoy had carried Wheeling by 1200 majority over Wise, we have heard nothing from that place until now; and notwithstanding our anxious enquiries to learn where Wheeling was, we have but just now attained the information. It is in old Virginia, and a K. N. editor publishes a K. N. paper there, called the Gazette, in which he lays down the following as his "platform." Could such sentiments be tolerated in any place in Virginia except one that gave 1200 K. N. majority? The same might go unpunished in Guilford, or Randolph or a part of Chatham in this State; but elsewhere the utterer of such language would have his neck decorated with a grape vine wreath. But to the platform of the K. N. editor of Wheeling:

"Allying ourself to neither north nor south, on our own hook we adopt the following platform as our platform on this question, from which we never have and never will recede. *We may* FALL ON it, *but* WILL NEVER LEAVE IT.

The severence of the General Government from slavery.
The REPEAL *of fugitive slave law.*
The REPEAL *of the Nebraska Kansas bill.*
No more slave territories.
THE PURCHASE AND MANUMISSION OF SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR THE REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT TO FREE TERRITORY.

This is in our opinion the only national platform, the only one on which the question can be settled, the only one that expresses the nature and character of our government institutions, and on that we are willing to sink or swim.

We really hope we have raised no one's ire by this candid expression of our opinions, for it is too hot to indulge in hard words or works, and we should pity any one who had it to do."

Know Nothingism in New Jersey.

The New Jersey State council of Know Nothings met at Trenton on Wednesday last—one hundred and fifty members being present. J. H. Lyon presided. After a lengthy discussion, resolutions were adopted protesting against the twelfth section (slavery) of the Philadelphia platform as not being part of Know Nothing principles. They also protested against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The New Jersey K. N.'s are also, we suppose, a portion of Mr. Rayner's Northern allies, who "protested honestly and manfully" against the slavery portion of the platform at Philadelphia. Behold the *national* Know Nothing party! New Jersey, Illinois, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine repudiating the platform and demanding the restoration of the Missouri line—the slaveholding States insisting on the slavery part of the platform—the organization generally against Catholics, and the Catholics of Louisiana rejecting the article against Catholics, and demanding a full recognition of religious liberty. What a party! All things to all men—any thing for votes and offices. The leaders have spread their nets so as to catch birds of every feather. No such concern can last long in a country like this.

Hear Henry Clay!

An old-line whig of Tennessee lately handed to the editor of the Nashville Union the following extract from a speech delivered by Henry Clay at a barbecue near Lexington, Kentucky, on the 13th of November, 1847:

"What other rule can there be than to leave the followers of each religion to their own solemn convictions of conscientious duty towards God? Who but the Great Author of the universe can judge in such a question? For my own part, I sincerely believe and hope that those who belong to all the departments of the great church of Christ, if in truth and purity they conform to the doctrines which they profess, will ultimately secure an abode in those regions of bliss which all aim finally to reach. I think that there is no potentate in Europe, whatever his religion may be, more enlightened, or at this moment so interesting, as the Papal head of the Papal See."

THE ARATOR.—The August number of this useful agricultural periodical has been received. Those who may wish to subscribe will address Thomas J. Lemay, Editor, Raleigh—terms, $1 per annum.

Messrs. Rayner and Barringer.

The following letter of the Hon. D. M. Barringer, is copied from the "American Organ," Washington City, of date August 3d:

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1855.

To the Editor of the American Organ.

SIR: At the request of Hon. D. M. Barringer, I send you for publication entire, his letter to me dated 23d July, from which I had heretofore published extracts embracing all the facts stated by that gentleman in relation to his conversation with the Nuncio of the Pope at Madrid, concerning the appointment of Postmaster General Campbell.

It is due to myself to state, that the entire letter would have been originally published by me, had it not contained a reference to some correspondence between Messrs. Barringer and Rayner, which did not concern me, nor bear upon the facts in issue, and which therefore it was not, in my judgment, proper for me to publish.

Very respectfully,
V. ELLIS.

SARATOGA, July 23, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I did not receive till last evening your note of the 13th instant, addressed to me at Baltimore, and covering your card to the public, in which reference is made to a conversation between the Nuncio of the Pope at Madrid and myself, about the appintment of Mr. Campbell as a member of the present Cabinet at Washington. If I had sooner seen or heard of the contents of your card, I should have deemed it my duty to reply at once to that portion of it which refers to myself and to this matter.

You are mistaken as to the purport of the remarks made to me by the representative of the Pope at Madrid. *It was not that he knew beforehand that Mr. Campbell would be appointed, and as a member of the Catholic Church, or that he knew anything about it before the appointment was actually made.* What I have said, and what I repeat is, that before I had any certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while its constitution was still in doubt, and the subject of conjecture in the public mind at Madrid, he told me that Mr. Campbell *was* appointed, and that he was a Catholic; which was the first information I had of either fact.

I did not at all suppose that he had any previous knowledge of an intention to appoint this gentleman to office, or that he knew, or had any reason to believe it was done, in pursuance of any bargain or intrigue to this effect, on the part of any persons whatsoever.

The inference I made was, that the appointment of a Catholic to this high office, being, naturally, a cause of much interest and satisfaction to the church of that faith, especial pains had been taken in some quarter, to communicate the earliest intelligence of that fact to the leading members of the Catholic priesthood.

It is proper to add that, having seen in a Raleigh paper a brief, and what appeared to be an imperfect report of the speech recently made in Washington by the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, in which there occurred a similar statement, though somewhat different in detail from that contained in your card, and in which my name was quoted as authority, I took the earliest opportunity *on the 4th instant, to write him a note for the purpose of correcting the erroneous impressions which might so readily be made on the public mind, however unintentionally, from such a reference to a casual conversation in social intercourse, without a written statement of the facts.*

I am, very truly yours, &c.,
D. M. BARRINGER.

To VESPASIAN ELLS, Esq.,
Washington city.

We invite particular attention to the foregoing letter, and especially to those parts of it which we have printed in italics.

On the 18th of July, the Raleigh Register stated that Mr. Barringer would doubtless confirm the statement of Mr. Rayner, that the Pope's Nuncio knew beforehand that Mr. Campbell, a Catholic, would be appointed; and on the 21st July, that paper said:

"We are authorized to state that the Hon. D. M. Barringer has written a letter (which will be forthcoming in a day or two,) reasserting and confirming his statement relative to the conversation which took place between himself and the Pope's Nuncio in Madrid, and the truth of which the Washington "Union," with no knowledge of the facts, has thought proper to deny."

Mr. Rayner spoke at Weldon on the 20th, and referred to and read from a statement—(we suppose it was the letter,)—with which, he said, Mr. Barringer had furnished him; yet no letter, no statement, though repeatedly called for, was given to the public. Meantime, the infamous falsehood, that President Pierce had appointed Mr. Campbell to the Post-Office Department as the result of a bargain between himself and the Catholics, was going the rounds of the K. N. papers and being stated by the K. N. leaders from the stump—Mr. Rayner having the letter in his possession, the Register *promising* to publish it, and the people thus trifled with, evaded, and deceived, so far as such a story could deceive them! On the 19th of July—*thirteen days* after Mr. Barringer had written to Mr. Rayner—the latter gentleman sends an *extract* from the letter to Mr. Vespasian Ellis, at Washington; and Mr. Ellis, *on the 26th July*, published this extract, with a letter of his own on the subject, in the "American Organ." "A few days since," says Mr. Ellis, I heard from Mr. Rayner—"a few days since," says Mr. Rayner, I heard from Mr. Barringer. *Why was not the letter of Mr. Barringer to Mr. Rayner, of date July 6, at once published here?* Wherefore the garbling, the bandying about from point to point, the *promises* of the Register to publish? In one place Mr. Rayner says, in his letter to Mr. Ellis, "*a few days since* I received a letter from Mr. Barringer, dated Niagara Falls, July 6,"—in another place in the same letter he says, "I will quote to you, *verbatim*, the language used by him, in an extract from this letter, *just* received," &c. "A few days since," it seems, means "just received,"—a letter had been "just" thirteen days on the way from Niagara Falls to Raleigh!

It is apparent, too, from the letter of Mr. Rayner to Mr. Ellis, published as stated in the "Organ," that there is an issue of veracity between Mr. Rayner and Mr. Barringer. Mr. Rayner, it appears, informed Mr. Barringer, in Baltimore, in June, that he had spoken publicly of what he had told him about the Pope's Nuncio "having stated to him before he (Mr. B.) had heard, and before the news of the same had reached Madrid, of the formation of Mr. Pierce's cabinet, that he (the said Nuncio) could tell him one man that would be in the cabinet, to wit: Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania, a member of the Roman Catholic Church." "This was," continues Mr. Rayner, "as I had received the statement from Mr. Barringer in the first instance, and it was thus that I had spoken of it. I asked Mr. Barringer, if I had represented him correctly, for that I should probably speak of it again, and I wished to be sure, that I might give the statement correctly. *Mr. B. replied that I had stated the matter correctly*, and then went on to relate the occasion and incidents of this remark to him by the Pope's Nuncio."

We leave Mr. Rayner and Mr. Barringer to settle this between themselves.

Mr. Rayner "thinks," in his letter to Mr. Ellis, that the statement published from Mr. Barringer's letter of the 6th, "establishes the charge long since made, and believed by thousands, that there was an understanding, to call it by no worse name, that the Roman Catholic vote should be given to Mr. Pierce, and that he, in turn, should give to that church a seat in his cabinet, as well as many other high positions"—Mr. Barringer, in his letter given above, *fully meets and repels this charge of Mr. Rayner;* for he says he did not at all suppose that the Nuncio knew, or had any reason to believe that Mr. Campbell was appointed "in pursuance of any bargain or intrigue to this effect, on the part of any persons whatsoever."

We are indebted to the pen of an able correspondent for the following views as to the conduct in this matter of Messrs. Barringer and Rayner.

For the Standard.

To Messrs. Barringer and Rayner: Nothing has occurred during the late canvass so well deserving and so likely to receive the public censure, as the disgraceful conduct you *Honorable* gentlemen have thought fit to practice in regard to your *ghost story* about the Nuncio. It appears that during the last winter, Mr. Barringer, then a Commoner, communicated to Mr. Rayner, then a Senator, the extraordinary fact that the Pope's Nuncio had told him that Judge Campbell *had been* or *would be* appointed a member of the President's Cabinet, and that he was a Roman Catholic. No doubt Mr. Barringer did think it most extraordinary, and well calculated to detract from his dignity, that any one in the City of Madrid—between which place and the City of Paris there is a daily communication—should have heard of a matter so very important before His Excellency. Now, *when* this important conversation occurred between the Pope's Nuncio and Mr. Barringer the public were not informed. Mr. Rayner's first version of the story was *before* the fourth of March, and that the Nuncio had said, as reported by Mr. Barringer, that Judge Campbell *would* be a member of the Cabinet; and upon this version Mr. Rayner founded the grave charge that the Democratic party was rotten and President Pierce corrupt, in having thus bargained for the Catholic vote. Now, even had this verson of the story been correct, it was most certainly very slight evidence to found so grave a charge upon. But what will the public now think of these honorable gentlemen, the truth coming out after the mischief has been done? That it was *after* the fourth of March that the Pope's Minister told Mr. Barringer that Mr. Campbell *was* a member of the Cabinet!

There can be but one opinion among all candid men in regard to such conduct, and that is, unqualified censure, if not something worse. The result of the election shows plainly what credence the public gave to Mr. Rayner's charge. Mr. Rayner had just as well have said our liberties were to be taken away, and the whole country brought under the control of the Catholics, by the appointment of Patrick McGowan to be Post-office Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Road. This charge would have had as much weight as the Cabinet story, and in all probability would have been made, but for the fact that McGowan had been recommended by Mr. Shepard and others, now Know Nothings.

This whole story, from beginning to end, was highly ridiculous, and can reflect anything but credit on those who have invented or attempted to use it. The mountain has been in labor, and lo! a mouse is born! NO GHOST.

POSTSCRIPT.

[Telegraphed to the Standard.]

TENNESSEE ELECTION!

JOHNSON ELECTED!!

Washington, Aug 7.

"Despatches received at the "Union" office, indicate the certain election of Johnson, in Tennessee.

VOTE OF THE STATE.

Below we give the vote between Messrs. BRAGG and DOCKERY, in August last, dividing the State into Congressional Districts for convenience of reference; also, the votes for Congress at the late election as far as received.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	1854. Bragg, Dem.	1854. Dockery Whig.	1855. Shaw, Dem.	1855. Paine, K. N.
Currituck,	544	158	000	000
Camden,	125	461	000	maj. 445
Pasquotank,	331	496	000	" 275
Perquimons,	343	334	000	" 99
Gates,	422	351	maj. 97	000
Chowan,	283	245	" 8	000
Hertford,	237	306	000	" 145
Northampton,	641	490	" 211	000
Halifax,	584	551	599	578
Martin,	696	299	" 390	000
Bertie,	410	490	435	534
Washington,	245	388	000	" 145
Tyrrell,	109	275	000	" 169
	4970	4844	0000	0000

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Ruffin, Dem.	Latham, K. N.
Hyde,	303	397	000	000
Beaufort,	572	901	557	742
Pitt,	725	708	maj. 338	000
Craven,	638	599	591	309
Jones,	230	229	000	000
Lenoir,	394	274	447	293
Wayne,	1145	304	1101	243
Greene,	358	351	000	000
Edgecombe,	1404	155	1382	188
Onslow,	596	238	598	126
Carteret,	399	403	000	000
	6764	4559	0000	0000

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Winslow, Dem.	Reid, K. N.
New Hanover,	1109	424	1076	623
Brunswick,	485	416	000	maj. 120
Columbus,	512	804	392	174
Bladen,	620	426	000	000
Sampson,	860	599	859	597
Cumberland,	1473	904	1259	1051
Robeson,	782	679	maj. 69	000
Duplin,	1061	225	" 550	000
Richmond,	113	708	000	000
	6965	4685	0000	0000

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Branch, Dem.	Shepard, K. N.
Wake,	1541	1167	1573	1107
Franklin,	713	339	736	355
Warren,	754	163	777	111
Granville,	1078	995	maj. 69	000
Orange,	963	1080	797	932
Nash,	1115	95	943	92
Johnston,	936	744	986	713
	7100	4588	5881	3310
			3310	
			Branch's maj.	2571

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Kerr, Whig.	Reade, K. N.
Person,	601	331	000	maj. 88
Caswell,	1007	220	1020	202
Alamance,	696	597	000	000
Chatham,	1017	1137	566	1196
Randolph,	403	1378	000	000
Guilford,	528	1615	348	1905
Moore,	605	752	282	576
Montgomery,	145	741	000	000
	5002	6771	0000	0000

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Scales, Dem.	Puryear, K. N.
Stokes,	636	437	756	471
Forsythe,	897	802	877	856
Rockingham,	1036	317	1204	470
Davidson,	679	1292	540	1002
Davie,	364	610	000	maj. 220
Yadkin,	650	758	000	000
Surry,	797	464	000	000
Iredell,	392	1256	000	000
Alexander,	285	441	maj. 4	000
Ashe,	550	671	000	000
	6236	7048	0000	0000

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Craige, Dem.	Stowe, K. N.
Catawba,	739	310	874	91
Gaston,	808	138	000	000
Lincoln,	573	296	000	000
Mecklenburg,	1023	652	000	000
Rowan,	932	976	957	584
Cabarrus,	425	642	374	619
Union,	729	472	000	000
Anson,	255	902	000	000
Stanly,	95	874	106	620
Cleaveland,	978	336	000	000
	6557	5598	0000	0000

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Clingman, Dem.	Carmichael, K. N.
Wilkes,	325	1261	000	000
Watauga,	157	428	000	000
Caldwell,	219	620	maj. 200	000
Burke,	333	651	" 124	000
Rutherford,	621	1019	000	000
McDowell,	217	674	000	000
Henderson,	243	687	000	000
Buncombe,	562	775	000	000
Yancey,	689	349	000	000
Haywood,	345	350	000	000
Macon,	229	390	000	000
Cherokee,	427	684	000	000
Jackson,	366	255	000	000
Madison,	428	311	000	000
	5111	8554	0 0	0 0

NOTE.—The last Legislature made three new counties, Harnett, Wilson and Polk, but as they vote with the counties from which they were taken, respectively, we have not deemed it necessary to insert them in the above table.

For the Standard.

Obituary.

Departed this life, on the 2d day of August, 1855, in the 4th Congressional District of North Carolina, "Sam," or the professor of dark-lanternism. He died of no epidemic or miasmatic effluvia; but his disease was of several months' duration, and could not be clearly diagnosticated, though it was supposed to have arisen from constitutional imbecility. His complexion had long borne marks of a scrofulous diathesis, having been reared in low and dark dens in a northern climate. He died suddenly though not unexpectedly. For several months past he lived a dissipated life, spending his nights sleeplessly. He was decently buried by the able hand of DEMOCRACY. He left no relatives, and but few friends to mourn his timely death. His old companions, owls and crickets, will chant lonesome melodies to his dishonored name for a few nights, then the whippoorwill will say, Oh, Samuel, *requiescere in pace.* Being of low parentage, the time and place of his birth is not certainly known, though he was certainly a Yankee. His eternal happiness is doubted, as he was a persecutor of religion.

Not being able to exclaim, "Alas! poor "Sam," I knew him well," these are all the particulars I can furnish. L.

Franklin Co., August 3d, 1855.

NOTICE.—STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S, on Wednesday, the 11th of this inst., one Jennet Mule, white, with shoulders scared very badly, right eye out, is about 15 years old. She is supposed to be making her way to Wake County. She was purchased from a man by the name of Shepherd in said county. If any person will take her up, and address us at Smithfield, N. C., so we can get her again, we will satisfy them for their trouble.

B. J. & LEE.

July 20th, 1855. 70—3tp.

Death and Burial of "Sam."

A friend who was present—who witnessed the death and burial of "Sam" in Raleigh, has furnished us with the following touching sketch of the incidents and ceremonies of the interment:

For the Standard.

Funeral Obsequies of "Sam" in Raleigh.

The funeral of this person, very popular amongst a certain class, took place on the 2d inst., and was witnessed by a large concourse of people assembled for the purpose.

The arrangements, made for the occasion by a special committee of the deceased's friends, were a close imitation of those gotten up in New York for the funeral of the noless-distinguished, ever-to-be-regretted, immortal William Poole, Esq., said to have been a blood-relation, of the first water, to the lamented "Sam."

The following was the order of the procession:

A HEAVY SHOWER OF RAIN,

followed by *some* thunder, as if Raleigh (not Rome) howled.

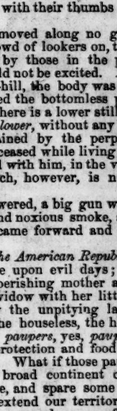
THE MARSHAL AND HIS ASSISTANTS,

on foot, leading their hobbies; bearing their staff of office draped; their coats turned and hats drawn over their faces.

BAND OF MUSIC,

playing, "Hail (rain and snow) Columbia!"

THE COFFIN,



mounted with highly polished pewter (falsely supposed, by those ignorant persons who Know-Nothing, to have the ring of the true metal) lined with the last "brilliant and eloquent" production of Jerry Clemens, and bearing devices which show that

"Death, like love, levels all ranks,
And lays the *Shepard's* crook beside the *gizzard.*"

PALL-BEARERS,

on either side with their handkerchiefs to their noses.

THE MOURNERS,

As Chief of whom appeared the disinterested President of the State Council, followed by a number of officers, Presidents of Councils, &c., and a half score of unanswerable orators—all wearing long blank faces.

Then followed various Councils of the K. N's (which they say means *knock(k)need*) with banners, mottoes, devices, &c., every way worthy of them and the occasion. These poor fellows bore up bravely, considering the rain and mud, marching two-deep, (already a great deal too deep in the mire) arms locked and shoulder to shoulder.

A few—a *very* few—*sympathising* foreigners, bearing upon them a peculiar *mark*, very like a plague-spot, to distinguish them from other foreigners and the surrounding crowd. These creatures, with averted and downcast eyes, seemed to suffer acutely and excited the pity of the spectators. They, like all the rest, had their coats turned, exhibited *brog*-ans and "broad feet" and were in decidedly *bad spirits.* (Say 50 cents a gallon.)

The rear was brought up by free negroes, bearing a banner with an abolition motto.

A number of the FREE MEN of Wake county, followed at a respectful distance with their thumbs planted on the tips of their noses.

As the procession moved along no great sympathy was observable in the crowd of lookers on, though a great many attempts were made by those in the procession to excite emotions which would not be excited. Arrived at the place of burial on gallows-hill, the body was unhearsed and lowered into what seemed the bottomless pit, so deep was it; but "to every deep there is a lower still," for presently the body *sunk itself still lower*, without any great effort. This phenomenon is explained by the perpetual tendency and disposition of the deceased while living to sink himself and everything connected with him, in the vain hope of finding his proper level, which, however, is not to be found any where in *this* world.

The body being lowered, a big gun was let off, making a great deal of noise and noxious smoke, as usual. A distinguished orator then came forward and spoke nearly as follows:

Fellow-citizens of the American Republic, one and indivisible:—We have come upon evil days; the poor and the starving; the sick, perishing mother and helpless infant; the broken-hearted widow with her little desolate brood of orphans, ejected by the unpitying landlord from their wretched cabins,—the houseless, the homeless, the famin-stricken; in a word, *paupers*, yes, *paupers*, fellow-citizens, have come here for protection and food; but we tell them we don't want them. What if those paupers are but a fraction! what if our broad continent can feed twice the population of Europe, and spare some for the rest of the world! what if we extend our territory, as we will, until no night shall close around our confines, but the eagle gaze for ever at the sun!—there is a principle involved, which we will carry out, even though it should be said to us, *"I was hungry and you gave me not to eat, I was naked and you clothed me not." Americans*, fellow-citizens, *must rule America.*

The remains which lie before

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 65—

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY,
CARROLL COUNNY, VA.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the tenth of August, 1855, under the superintendence of the former very able and accomplished Instructor, Benjamin F. Thompson.

At the close of each session there is a public examination. We have examined his students, and heard them examined by men experienced in teaching, graduates of the best colleges in the United States, and we do not hesitate to say that, the facilities here offered for acquiring a thorough education, are not surpassed by those of any other institution. The school is very promising.

The course of studies includes all the branches taught in the best academies. Tuition varies from five to twelve dollars and fifty cents, according to studies pursued. Board can be had in town at $5 per month; in the country at $4, in good families. Board so cheap, places an education within the reach of all; it is done to encourage the school. Parents and guardians at a distance, may have no fears in placing young persons under the care of the teacher, for they will be under his immediate protection.

No pains or expense will be spared on his part, for the mental and moral improvement of all entrusted to his care.

M. D. CARTER,
F. L. HALE,
W. H. COOK,
E. C. ELLIOTT,
C. L. DAWSON,
WM. LINDSAY,
J. B. MITCHELL,
C. W. UTLEY. } *Board of Trustees.*

July 17, 1855. 1083—w4t.pd.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D., 1855. John West *vs.* Susan West, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Susan West, the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House in Oxford, and also in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless she appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, and answer said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to her.

Witness: Eugene Grissom, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Oxford the first Monday of March, A. D., 1855.

E. GRISSOM, C. S. C.

July 17, 1855. 1083—tS1.

METROPOLITAN FEMALE SEMINARY.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON MONday 23d July, 1855.

Circulars containing all necessary infomation sent on application to A. McDOWELL *Principal.*

June 20, 1855. 61—6w.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THOSE WHO HAVE NEglected to settle with the subscriber for goods bought during the year 1854 are very respectfully requested to head this notice—and call and settle at once either by cash or note.

E. L. HARDING.

July 20, 1855. 79—3t.

☞ Register, Star, and Spirit of the Age copy 3 times.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND N. C. R. R. Co., July 23, 1855.

THE PERIOD FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS having been extended as heretofore intimated, and as the propositions which may be received will settle the question of the Eastern terminus of the Road, proposals are now invited by the President and Board of Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, at their office in Newbern, North Carolina, from the 2d to the 15th of August next, for the grading, bridging, Masonry, and superstructure, including the iron (the plan of rail to be furnished by the Company and to be of 60 pounds to the lineal yard) of those sections of the Road between Newbern and Beaufort Harbour, terminating on the east side of Newport River at the Shell rock opposite Gallant's point, and also for those sections of the Road between Newbern and Beaufort harbor terminating on the west side of Newport River at the White Rock opposite Sheppard's Point and Carolina City.

The bids can be made for the work in sections of one mile each, or for the entire distance of about 37 miles, and they will state what amount of stock, and County Bonds and cash will be received in payment.

The maps, profiles, plans and specifications will be ready for inspection at the office of the Company on the 2d of August next, where any further information can be obtained in regard to the work.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals should they not be satisfactory. All other things being equal in awarding the contracts, preference will be given to residents.

W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON,
Chief Engineer.

July 29, 1855. 72—

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

A CLERK IS WANTED IN THE POST OFFICE, Raleigh. Address or apply to

W. WHITE, P. M.

July 30, 1855.

HORSES STRAYED---$10 REWARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY THE ABOVE REward of Ten Dollars, and other necessary charges, for the recovery of his two horses, of the following descriptions: One a gray mare, 9 or 10 years old, of medium size, a little flea-bitten, with a small scar on the right hind hough caused by a snag. She paces well under the saddle, but not fast. I had her 18 months ago of James Harris, of Raleigh, or his agent, Wm. Copley. Her colt is a sorrel colored mule, 3 white feet and half stocking legs, 2 behind and one before. The other fore leg is not recollected to have any white about it. He has a small star in the forehead, and was one year old last spring. Both mare and colt were in fair order when they left me, about 14th inst. When last heard from they were making their way up through Franklin county. My address is Nashville, N. C.

WILLIAM COLSON.

July 25, 1855. 1085—w3tpd.

☞ Warrenton News copy 3 times.

Extra Train for the
DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

An extra Train of Cars will leave WARRENTON DEPOT, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, on

TUESDAY MORNING, THE 31ST INSTANT,

at half past six o'clock, and arrive at RALEIGH between 10 and 11 o'clock of the same morning, for the accommodation of those wishing to attend the Democratic Mass Meeting, to be held in Raleigh on that day.

July 27th, 1855. 71—

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED THAT Retailing Liquors is discontinued in my Establishlishment, by order of the Commissioners of Raleigh. All persons indebted to said Establishment, by Note or Account, will please come and settle, as no further indulgence can be given.

JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, July 23d, 1855. 70—4t.

FOR SALE.—THE OFFICE AND FIXTURES OF the "Metropolitan" are offered for sale by the Proprietor. The office is well supplied with every thing necessary for publishing a large paper, also with a good job assortment. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber.

R. H. WHITAKER, Raleigh.

July 28th, 1855. 72—tf.

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

Proposals for Live Oak for six Steam Sloops-of-War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equip't, &c.,
June 22, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DELIVERING ONE or more live-oak frames of a sloop-of-war one to be delivered at each of the navy-yards at Pensacola, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.—will be received at this bureau until the 3d September, 1855.

These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Live Oak,*" and addressed to the "*Bureau of Construction,*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers must be for the whole of one frame, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a suitable guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, fifteen per cent. will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully completed. In all deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame, and of the principal pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the fifteen per cent. as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such principal pieces and difficult portions shall be delivered. The remaining eighty five per cent. or other proportion of each bill when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price there agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained at any time from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

The timber must conform to drawings and instructions with which the contractor will be furnished, and work to moulds and bevellings with which he will be provided from the United States navy-yard at Philadelphia. The whole must be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which the commandant of the yard will require satisfactory evidence.

The frame timber may be delivered in the form of promiscuous timber—that is, sided straight and fair, but roughhewed the moulding way, showing a face of two-thirds the siding; the timber need not be bevelled, but must be of sufficient size to work the shape of the moulds and hold the bevellings shown on the bevelling boards.

In the measurement, the full moulding size marked on the moulds (which is one and a half inch larger than will be worked in the ship) will be allowed, provided the piecies will hold that size; but no additional size beyond that marked in the moulds or in the instructions will be paid for.

The siding of the steam, apron, fore deadwood, steamson, deadwood knees, stern-post knee, and keelsons, must be 18⅛ inches; the stern-post and after deadwood to side 29 inches in the largest place, and the hooks to side 14 inches. The siding of the frame timber must be 13⅛ to 14 inches, and of the promiscuous timber, one fourth part must side 18 inches, and the remainder 13⅛ inches.

The throat of the floor timber to mould 17⅛ inches, at at the floorhead 14 inches, and at the plank shear 7 inches.

The midship or dead flat floor timber has a curve of 12 inches in 20 feet; the first futtock 4 inches in 17 feet; the second futtock 24 inches in 13 feet; the third futtock 27 inches in 13 feet; the fourth futtock 4 inches in 14½ feet, and the top timber 10 inches in 17 feet.

The entire frame of each ship to be delivered at the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, to the entire approval of the bureau, and all to be delivered on or before the 1st October, 1856.

Persons who may be disposed to offer for more than one ship will make a seperate proposal for each.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, —— of the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the United States navy-yard at ——, the whole of the live-oak timber for one ship, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, be the same more or less, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction of the date of 22d June, 1855, viz:

Stems, apron, stemson, deadwoods, stern post, stern-post knees, deadwood knees, keelsons, and hooks, estimated to contain.....	3,600	cubic feet, at	per foot—$
Frame timber of all other kinds, estimated at	20,400	" " at	per foot—
Promiscuous timber, amounting to.....	6,000	" " at	per foot—
Total amount.....	30,000		$—

(Total value to be written in words.)

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ——, or to me at ——, for signature and certificate.

(Date.) (Signature.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A B / C D

(Date.)

Witnesses;

I hereby certify that the above-named *A B and C D* are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) Signature.)

(To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.)

June 27, 1855. 1081—w6w.

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill, Raleigh
Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.
May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 38—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 38—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton " "
" Petal " "
" Panama " "
" Cavalier " "
" Wide Awake " "
" Octagon " "
" Sebastopol " "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HQUSE,
(Exclusively)
IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜ and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now covor property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

FOR SALE,
A highly valuable water-power on a never failing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2

TO CLUBS.

For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address

RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

OUR RECENT ARRIVALS.—PER EXPRESS.

June 11th, 1855.

100 BLACK SATIN ALPACA SACKS.
50 Frocks.
150 White and Bro. Duck Linen Frocks.
25 Check Marseills Frocks.
Also.
Gauze Marinor Under Shirts.
Silk " "
Spun " "
Listo Thread " "
Cotton " "
Fancy and plain Silk ½ Hose.
" and Cotton. do.

We are now selling the *above goods* cheaper than ever.

E. L. HARDING.

June 11th, 1855. 58—sw.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!
RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—lyw.

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.

HARDING.

May 25, 1855 30—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 60—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
**Attorney and Counsellor at

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the grossr amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, fo $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both pa pers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
July 10th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A.M., 11th of August next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina:
$90,000, dated January 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$15,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$5,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running twenty years.
And $129,000 dated July 1st, 1855, and running ten years.
If these bonds are not all sold on that day, the advertise ment will continue until the 1st September, and if all not then sold, it will be continued until the 15th September.
They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable the 1st days of January and July.
Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.
They are exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.
Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.
Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.
The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.
D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, July 10, 1855. 66—td.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

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CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. P. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation*.
R. H. BATTLE,
W. W. HOLDEN,
CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee*.
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.
July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other boiler castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp and twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance*.
A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE AT THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expressed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.
Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.
W. L. POMEROY.
July 9th, 1855. 67.—
☞ Register and Star will please copy.

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.
H. L. EVANS.
April 3, 1855. 89—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 8, 1855. No. 74.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.
Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 22, 1855. 85—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind, and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept, 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
96—tf.
Oct. 17, 1854.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.
Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.
The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.
Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.
BENJ. F. HANKS.
Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

Jones' Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEALTHful and pleasant section of country, miles from Warrenton, and miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, the medical qualities of the waters undoubted, as tested by an experience of fifteen years, and the accommodations, in all respects, good. The establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS.

For Board per month,	$25 00
" week,	9 00
" day,	1 50

For Children and Servants, HALF PRICE.
Persons remaining the whole season, say three months, will be charged at the rate of $20 per month, or $60 for the season.
A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.
July 5, 1855. 1062—w4w.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a negro man named TYRREL. He is about 19 years old, weighs 160 or 170 pounds, has rather a down look, when spoken to, and is a dark mulatto. He was raised in Chatham county, on Deep River, near the Gulf, and was purchased at the sale of Robert Palmer, deceased, by Jollee, Hanks & Co., and from them by me.
Also, on the 27th of June, a negro man BURKE, 25 years old, stout built and weighs about 180 pounds, a bright mulatto, with a very freckled face and hair inclined to be red. I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and confinement of either of them, or fifty dollars for both, in any jail so that I can get them.
L. H. SANDERS.
Smithfield, July 6th, 1855. 68—tf.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.
R. N. SLEDD.
May 16, 1855. 90—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all re spects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole ease or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. & R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the
E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.
By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at he "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.
The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.
Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93-tf Register will please copy

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY, July 16, 1855. To Wesley Buchanan and all my creditors.
Please to take notice, that at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the second Monday of August next, I shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the law for the relief of honest debtors, in such cases made and provided; and thereby discharge myself from arrest in a case then and there to be returned, wherein Wesley Buchanan is plaintiff and I am defendant.
E. A. MOORE.
July 20, 1855. 72—13Aug.

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap.
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.
H. L. EVANS.
April 3, 1855. 89—

AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW VOLUME COMMENCES WITH the JULY Number, just issued, and now is the time to commence the subscription which is continued at $1 per annum; 6 copies for $5; 13 for $10 and 30 for $20. The Volume just commenced is the 87th of this standard work, and the publishers feel warranted in saying that it still maintains a character second to none of the numerous publications which have subsequently sprung into existence. It is peculiarly devoted to the interests of the Farmers and Planters of the Middle, Southern and South western States, to whom an appeal is made to extend its circulation—the very small amount of the subcription ($1) placing it in the power of every owner of an acre of land, to take it. Address.
S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
No. 128 Baltimore street
Baltimore, Md.

GUANO AND FARMER'S GENERAL AGENCY.
We are agents for the supply of Guano to Farmers and Planters. Our supplies are direct from the ships or warehouses of the Peruvian Agent in this city. Our terms are $1 per ton commission for purchessing, marking and shipping. We purchase Implements and Machinery, and all other supplies for Farmers, at a very reasonable commission.
July 6, 1855. 65—3t.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS.

Tuition per session of five months,	$17 50
Board " " " "	36 75
Washing " " " "	5 00
Fuel per " " " "	2 00
Contingent charge " " "	1 25
	$62 50

We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education.
The location of the College, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town; the freedom, consequently, from temptations to vice; the full and thorough coruse of study; the experience and ability of the Faculty; the wholesome discipline; the facilities for Lectures afforded by ample Apparatus, Libraries and Cabinet; and withal the cheapness of terms, and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this College, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.
For further information address
E. E. WILEY, *President*.
Emory P. O., Va.
July 5th, 1855. 66—w8t.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANT LOST. LOST SINCE THE 29TH DAY OF LAST MARCH, a Bounty Land Warrant, No. 12, 977 for 80 acres of land issued to Winfield Morgan some time in 1851. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for such warrant, as it was issued after the death of the said Winfield Morgan, and his widow, Hasketh Morgan, intends applying for a warrant under the act 3d March last.
W. H. JOYNER, Agent for Hasketh Morgan,
of Granville Co., N. C.
June 26, 1855. 62—6w.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.
This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.
Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.
The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.
Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.
By order of the Board of Directors,
L. O'B. BRANCH, *President*.
As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.
Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING IN the name of HAYWOOD & SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All those indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.
E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 66—

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, WILL CONTINUE the Drug Business at the Store heretofore occupied by HAYWOOD & SCOTT, and will keep a large and general assortment of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs; Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Window Glass and Putty; Perfumery and Soap; Teeth and Hair Brushes; Segars, Tobacco, &c.. &c.
To which he calls the attention of his friends and customers, being determined to sell as low as any house in the City.
Orders from the country promptly attended to, and Prescriptions put up by a careful and competent person.
Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 67—

CHECK MARSEILLES PANTS.—50 PAIRS received yesterday by Express.
E. L. HARDING.
May 25, 1855. 53—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.
TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, incinding French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.
REFERENCES: Right Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

EMBRIODERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest asssortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!
Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,
And particularly our magnificent assortment of
GOLD WATCHES,
which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town
REMEMBER AND CALL!!
☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*
SCHLOSS & BRO.
RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:
Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Lagura, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—

From the Washington Union.

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

It is unnecessary to invite the attention of our readers to the opinion which is given below by Judge Kane, of the district court of the United States for the eartern district of Pennsylvania. The opinion does honor to him, both as a jurist and a magistrate. It has too long been assumed by the half-insane fanatics who, under pretence of philanthropy, are doing all they can to hurry the country into civil war, that in the pursuit of their criminal objects, they may not only murder with impunity the ministerial officers of justice, but also perpetrate at discretion any amount of perjury and subornation of perjury to obstruct the course of justice in the courts. Thank Heaven! there is, in Pennsylvania at least, enough of public virtue left to stem the tide of anti-slavery corruption, falsehood, and crime, which threatens to overwhelm other Northern States, in which the public mind seems to have become utterly debauched with negro madness.

Beyond the salutary influence of Judge Kane's decision in this respect, is the importance of the main question involved, which is, whether the citizens of one half of the Union can or cannot pass by railroad or steamboat through the other half of the Union without being subject to highway robbery, under pretence that the legal relation of master and servant is local to the State to which the master belongs, and cannot follow him into or through any other State.

It has been decided in some of the States, that if the master goes with his slave voluntarily to reside into a State where slavery has been abolished by law, in such case the slave becomes entitled to freedom if he choose to claim it. Quite recently, an attempt has been made in New York to extend this doctrine to the case of a slave whose master merely passes through the State, in transit for another State or for a foreign country—we allude to the Lemmon case, now in litigation between the States of New York and Virginia. The same question, it appears, is now raised in Pennsylvania, in the person of Mr. Wheeler. We cannot doubt how it ought to be decided. Judge Kane declares that he is not aware of any statute of Pennsylvania which affects to divest the rights of property of a citizen of North Carolina, acquired and asserted under the laws of that State, because he has found it needful or convenient to pass through the territory of Pennsylvania; and that he is not aware that any such statute, if such a one were shown, could be recognised as valid in the courts of the United States.

It was, indeed, long ago held by the supreme court of Pennsylvania that the slave did not become emancipated by the mere transit or even temporary sojourn of the master in Pennsylvania. It could not be otherwise; for, if it were, then that clause of the constitution by which the States stipulate each to the other that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States" would be a mockery and a snare. The State of New York has no more constitutional power to pass a law in such a case, dissolving the legal tie of master and servant, as against a citizen of Virginia or North Carolina, than it would have to pass a law to dissolve the bonds of matrimony, as against husband and wife in transit through New York. The abolitionists, in their stupid phrensy, have assumed that this clause of the constitution prevents the State of South Carolina or Louisiana from enacting police regulations concerning negroes from other States on board merchant ships, although several of the abolition States have passed police regulations of infinitely greater rigor against whole classes of white men, whose presence they consider inconvenient to the State. While it is perfectly clear that every State has full right to pass such police laws for the protection of its domestic peace, health, or finances, it is equally clear that no State has Constitutional power to enact laws to prevent the transit of citizens of other States, or to strip them of their rights of property during such transit. If the State of Pennsylvania possessed any such power as the abolitionists have here claimed, of course the same power is possessed by Virginia or North Carolina; and it may be fearfully retorted by the Southern States upon the citizens and property of the Northern States. Some of the Northern States have already afforded but too much of temptation and inducement to such a policy of Southern retaliation. It is consolatory and gratifying to see the great State of Pennsylvania taking the initiative in a course of adjudication so eminently conservative and constitutional, and so much in contrast with that splenetic fury of abolition delirium which rages in some other States:

DECISION OF JUDGE KANE.

The U. S. A. ex. rel. Wheeler vs. Passmore Williamson. Sur. habeas corpus, 27th July, 1855.

Colonel John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, the United States Minister to Nicaragua, was on board a steamboat at one of the Delaware wharves, on his way from Washington to embark at New York for his post of duty. Three slaves, belonging to him, were sitting at his side on the upper deck.

Just as the last signal bell was ringing, Passmore Williamson came up to the party, declared to the slaves that they were free, and, forcibly pressing Mr. Wheeler aside, urged them to go ashore. He was followed by some dozen or twenty negroes, who by muscular strength carried the slaves to the adjoining pier; two of the slaves at least, if not all three, struggling to release themselves, and protesting their wish to remain with their master; two of the negro mob *in* the mean time grasping Col. Wheeler by the collar, and threatening to cut his throat if he made any resistance.

The slaves were borne along to a hackney coach that was waiting, and were conveyed to some place of concealment; Mr. Williamson following and urging forward the mob, and giving his name and address to Col. Wheeler, with the declaration that he held himself responsible towards him for whatever might be his legal rights, but taking no personally active part in the abduction after he had left the deck.

I allowed a writ of *habeas corpus* at the instance of Colonel Wheeler, and subsequently an *alias*; and to this last Mr. Williamson made return that the persons named in the writ, "nor either of them, are not now, nor was at the time of issuing the writ, or at any other time, in the custody, power, possession of the respondent, nor by him confined or restrained; wherefore he cannot have the bodies," etc.

At the hearing I allowed the relator to traverse this return, and several witnesses who were asked by him testified to the facts as I have recited them. The district attorney, upon this state of facts, moved for Williamson's commitment; 1, for contempt in making a false return; 2, to take his trial for perjury.

Mr. Williamson then took the stand to purge himself of contempt. He admitted the facts substantially as in proof before; made it plain that he had been an adviser of the project, and had given it his confederate sanction throughout. He renewed his denial that he had control at any time over the movements of the slaves, or knew their present whereabouts. Such is the case as it was before me on the hearing.

I cannot look upon this return otherwise than as illusory—in legal phrase, as evasive, if not false. It sets out that the alleged prisoners are not now, and have not been since the issue of the *habeas corpus*, in the custody, power, or possession of the respondent; and in so far it uses legally appropriate language for such a return. But it goes further, and, by added words, gives an interpretation to that language essentially variant from its legal import.

It denies that the prisoners were within his power, custody, or possession *at any time whatever*. Now, the evidence of respectable, uncontradicted witnesses, and the admission of the respondent himself, establish the fact beyond controversy that the prisoners were at one time within his power and control. He was the person by whose counsel the so-called rescue was divised. He gave the directions, and hastened to the pier to stimulate and supervise their execution. He was the spokesman and first actor after arriving there. Of all the parties to the act of violence, he was the only white man, the only citizen, the only individual having recognised political rights, the only person whose social training could certainly interpret either his duties or the rights of others under the constitution of the land.

It would be futile, and worse, to argue that he who has organized and guided and headed a mob to effect the abduction and imprisonment of others—he in whose presence and by whose active influence the abduction and imprisonment have been brought about—might excuse himself from responsibility by the assertion that it was not his hand that made the unlawful assault, or that he never acted as the goaler. He who unites with others to commit a crime shares with them all the legal liabilities that attend on its commission. He chooses his company, and adopts their acts.

That is the retributive law of all concerted crimes; and its argument applies with peculiar force to those sought through the writ of *habeas corpus*. This, the great remedial process by which liberty is vindicated and restored, tolerates no language in the response which it calls for that can mask a subterfuge. The dearest interests of life, personal safety, domestic peace, social repose, all that man can value, or that is worth living for, are involved in this principle. The institutions of society would lose more than half their value, and courts of justice become impotent for protection, if the writ of *habeas corpus* could not compel the truth, full, direct, and unequivocal, in answer to its mandate.

It will not do to say to the man whose wife or whose daughter has been abducted, "I did not abduct her; she is not in my possession; I do not detain her, inasmuch as the assault was made by the hand of my subordinates, and I have forborne to ask where they propose consummating the wrong."

It is clear, then, as it seems to me, that in legal acceptance the parties whom this writ called on Mr. Williamson to produce were at one time within his power and control; and his answer, so far as it relates to his power over them, makes no distinction between that time and the present. I cannot give a different interpretation to his language from that which he has practically given himself, and cannot regard him as denying his power over the prisoners now, when he does not aver that he has lost the power which he formerly had.

He has thus refused, or at least he has failed, to answer to the command of the law. He has chosen to decide for himself upon the lawfulness as well as the moral propriety of his act, and to withhold the ascertainment and vindication of the rights of others from that same forum of arbitrament on which all his own rights repose. In a word, he has put himself in contempt of the process of this court, and challenges its action.

That action can have no alternative form. It is one too clearly defined by ancient and honored precedent, too indispensable to the administration of social justice and the protection of human right, and too potentially invoked by the special exigency of the case now before the court, to excuse even a doubt of my duty or an apology for its immediate performance.

The cause was submitted to me by the learned counsel for the respondent, without argument, and I have therefore found myself at some loss to understand the grounds on which, if there be any such, they would claim the discharge of their client. One only has occurred to me as perhaps within his view; and on this I think it right to express my opinion. I will frankly reconsider it, however, if any future aspect of the case shall invite the review.

It is this: that the persons named in this writ as detained by the respondent were not legally slaves, inasmuch as they were within the territory of Pennsylvania when they were abducted.

Waiving the inquiry whether for the purposes of this question they were within the territorial jurisdiction of Pennsylvania while passing from one State to another upon the navigable waters of the United States—a point on which my first impressions are adverse to the argument—I have to say—

1. That I know of no statute, either of the United States, or of Pennsylvania, or of New Jersey, the only other State that has a qualified jurisdiction over this part of the Delaware, that authorizes the forcible abduction of any person or any thing whatsoever, without claim of property, unless in aid of legal process.

2. That I know of no statute of Pennsylvania which affects to divest the rights of property of a citizen of North Carolina, acquired and asserted under the laws of that State, because he has found it needful or convenient to pass through the territory of Pennsylvania.

3. That I am not aware that any such statute, if such a one were shown, could be recognised as valid in a court of the United States.

4. That it seems to me altogether unimportant whether they were slaves or not. It would be the mockery of philanthropy to assert that, because men had become free, they might therefore be forcibly abducted.

I have said nothing of the motives by which the respondent has been governed; I have nothing to do with them; they may give him support and comfort before an infinitely higher tribunal; I do not impugn them here.

Nor do I allude, on the other hand, to those special claims upon our hospitable courtesy which the diplomatic character of Mr. Wheeler might seem to assert for him. I am doubtful whether the acts of Congress give to him, and his retinue, and his property, that protection as a representative of the sovereignty of the United States which they concede to all sovereignties besides. Whether, under the general law of nations, he could not ask a broader privilege than some judicial precedents might seem to admit, is not necessarily involved in the cause before me.

It is enough that I find, as the case stands now, the plain and simple grounds of adjudication that Mr. Williamson has not returned truthfully and fully to the writ of *habeas corpus*. He must, therefore, stand committed for a contempt of the legal process of the court.

As to the second motion of the district attorney, that which looks to a committal for perjury, I withhold an expression of opinion in regard to it. It is unnecessary, because Mr. Williamson being under arrest, he may be charged at any time by the grand jury; and I apprehend that there may be doubts whether the affidavit should not be regarded as extra-judicial and voluntary.

Let Mr. Williamson, the respondent, be committed to the custody of the marshal without bail or mainprize, as for a contempt of the court in refusing to answer to the writ of *habeas corpus*, heretofore awarded against him at the relation of Mr. Wheeler.

GEORGIA KNOW NOTHING NOMINATIONS.—In the 8d District, the Know Nothings have conferred the nomination for Congress on Mr. Trippe, of Monroe. Mr. Trippe, as is very well known to our readers, is an old Whig. He supported Mr. Webster for the Presidency. He supported Mr. Jenkins in the last Gubernatorial campaign. He was the candidate against the Democratic Party, in the last Congressional canvass. He was a prominent Union man in the divisions of 1850. These are his claims on the support of the Democracy of the 3d District.

In the 2nd District, the Know Nothings have nominated Mr. Willis Hawkins, of Sumter. Mr. Hawkins is an old Whig. Mr. Hawkins was a Union Whig. Mr. Hawkins was a Jenkins man two years ago. Like Mr. Trippe, Mr. Hawkins has been very consistent in his opposition to the Democratic party. These are his claims on the support of the Democrats in Georgia.

In the 7th District, the Know Nothings have nominated Mr. N. G. Foster, of Morgan. Mr. Foster is an old Whig. Mr. Foster was a Union Whig. Mr. Foster, we believe, was a Webster Whig. Mr. Foster was a Jenkins man two years ago. Like Mr. Trippe and Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Foster has been very consistent in his opposition to the Democratic party. These are his claims on the Democratic support.

In the 4th District, the Know Nothings have nominated Mr. B. Hill, of Troup. Mr. Hill is an old Whig. Mr. Hill was a Union Whig. Mr. Hill was a Jenkins man two years ago. Like Mr. Trippe, and Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Foster, Mr. Hill is a consistent enemy of the Democratic party. These are his claims on their support.

In the 5th District, the Know Nothings will support Mr. Lewis Tumlin, of Cass. Unlike the others, Mr. Tumlin has the additional claim of apostacy.—Formerly a democrat, he "flew the track" several years ago. In 1850, a prominent Union man, he refused to act with the Democratic party on its reorganization, and gave all aid and comfort in his power to the Jenkins Whigs in the last Gubernatorial campaign. Like Mr. Trippe, Mr. Hill, Mr. Foster and Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Tumlin can boast of active hostility to the Democratic party. These are his claims on Democratic support.

Of course, then, Know Nothingism is not a whig trick, and democrats must support there nominations. We shall see. We shall see.

Macon Telegraph.

John Mitchel is now residing on his farm in Tucaleeche, Knox county, Tennessee. His health, we are happy to learn, has greatly improved since he left the editorial profession, and adopted the more genial one of an agriculturist.

To my Fellow Citizens of the County of Cleaveland.

Since the age of nineteen years, I have been an ardent admirer of the principles of the Democratic party. I have adhered to those principles, warmly advocated them, and have ever supported men for "GOVERNING AMERICA," who professed and practiced the doctrines of the Jeffersonian school. Some six months since, however, I connected myself with an organization known, in common parlance, as the "Know-Nothing" party. I entered that party, inconsiderately it is true, but with no sinister motive; nor am I moved now to withdraw from it by any such motive. At the first blush, the principles of the party struck my mind as being correct; but on more careful investigation thereof, and after duly considering the consequences which naturally might flow from them, I find insurmountable objections.

I do not propose at this time, neither shall I now attempt to enter at large into the many objections I entertain to the principles of the so called American party; my design in this communication being limited to little more than a bare statement of propositions, which I may hereafter defend at more length.

My first objection does not apply to the doctrines of the party, but rather to the principles upon which it is organized. Since the formation of our government, our institutions have been considered safe in the hands of the people; and so universal has the sentiment prevailed that it is an axiom, that an informed people are their own best governors—and secrecy even in the organization of a party, certainly reflects upon the intelligence of the masses, and denies, at least in theory, their capacity for self-government.

If the doctrines of a party are in themselves good, I can see no reason why they should be kept secret; but I can see many good reasons why they should be published at large, and discussed fully before the people; and while I do not attribute to the American party any desire or intention radically to injure or change the present form of our Government, it might be well for us to take for example upon the subject of secret political organizations, the French revolution in Europe, as well as the Burr conspiracy in our own country. I am, therefore, and for many other reasons which I might enumerate, opposed to the secrecy of the American party.

The next objection I entertain is to the principle of the party which excludes from office all persons whether Americans or Foreigners by birth, who are of the Roman Catholic faith; and this, to me, is an insuperable objection. In this enlightened age, I can find nothing tojustify, and but little even to excuse such intolerance and proscription. It seems to me like a step backwards in American principles. One of the greatest achievements of our war of Independence, was that of religious freedom, and the promulgation and establishment of the mighty truth, that all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences. This right is plainly guarantied to every citizen in the Constitution of the United States; yet the American party proposes to abridge it so far as one sect of Christians is concerned, not by amending the constitution, but by banding together to exclude them the civil rights, privileges, and immunities, granted by that instrument, thus making their law a "higher law' than the constitution, degrading a sect, and establishing castes in this country of equality.

I am a protestant, but it is my humble opinion that the Protestant faith will not be spread by that mode of propogandism. Happily, in this country, truth is left free to combat error; and with a free pulpit and an open bible, no protestant need be afraid of the inroads of Romanism. In all times, since the advent of Christianity, its doctrines have advanced most whenever and wherever the conscience has been left free; on the other hand, it is deplorably true, that religious intolerance has ever been fruitful of infidelity, discontent, and misrule. For these reasons, with many others which I might advance, I am decidedly opposed to the religious proscription contained in the 8th article of the American, or Know Nothing platform, having not the remotest fear that in this enlightened age—this golden age of education, and physical, mental, and scientific advancement, any foreign influence, either of Church or State, can ever even retard our progress in civil and religious liberty.

And, while on the subject of proscription, I will here add that while I am opposed to the influx of foreign paupers and felons into our country, and to the appointment of foreigners to office before they become acquainted with our institutions and our laws, yet I am not in favor of the entire exclusion of men from office merely on account of their birth; and I can see no good reason why men who have been sufficiently long in our country to understand its government, and to appreciate fully its institutions, and who have also, by their exemplary conduct, secured the esteem of our people, should be entirely excluded from office, merely on account of foreign birth.

I am also opposed to the doctrine contained in the American platform, which gives to the Supreme Court of the United States exclusive power to decide upon all disputed points which may arise under the constitution; for while I am fully willing that the Federal Court of the United States may decide upon all matters enumerated in the 2nd section of the third article of the Constitution of the United States, I am entirely unwilling to deprive the sovereign people of the power to act in matters strictly political; as this doctrine of State Rights is, in my opinion, the only sure safe-guard to the peculiar institutions of the South.

I will finally add that, determined ever to have my mind free in its judgment of public measures, and my will unfettered, as to the choice of men to carry out the same, I have previously to the publication of this card, sent an application to the Council of the American party to which I belonged, for a card of withdrawal, and I am no longer a member thereof.

I have written this letter that my motives may not hereafter be impugned. I cannot now tell what party will be successful in the coming election; and, although I may, under a misapprehension, have strayed, for a short time, from my political faith, I am willing to take, in future, as my guide, the time-honoured principles of the Democratic party, with which I have so long, and so cordially acted. I am, however, an aspirant for no political office; and, therefore, any further apology would be useless.

Respectfully, Yours, &c.,

A. W. BURTON.

July 30, 1855.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN PRENTICE AND CLAY.—James B. Clay, Esq., has sent a message to Prentice, through his friend Major Lewinski, enquiring whether he (Prentice) would hold himself personally responsible, as a gentleman, for the publications in his paper. To this Prentice replies as follows:

* * * I am not aware, sir, that it particularly concerns you to know what general rules of action I prescribe for myself as an editor. I have no objection however to informing you, that, if I do any man such an unprovoked and mortal wrong in my columns as to entitle him, in my opinion, to take or seek my life, I will hold myself responsible to him in the field, and that, if any gentleman does me such a wrong as to make me wish for his blood, I will call him to the field.

I presume, sir, that all which it concerns you to know from me, is whether I would accept a challenge from you on account of my comments in the Louisville Daily Journal of the 18th inst., upon your communication published in the same paper on the same day. Without putting you to the trouble of addressing the question to me in due form, I say to you plainly that I would not. I do not wish to kill you, and I am very clear in the opinion that my article affords you neither just cause nor a rational pretext for killing me. I made no attack or imputation upon your private character, which, for aught I know is unobjectionable. I merely gave utterance to the thoughts and feelings naturally and necessarily excited in my mind, and, as I believe, in the public mind, by your demolishing the sacred old dwelling house of your father and selling the lumber."

FULLY PREPARED FOR THE ENEMY.—Some of the city fathers of New York have gone on an excursion to Boston, a city where they do not allow the ardent to be sold or given away except as medicine. The "fathers" provided for this difficulty by taking with them, it is said, twenty-five baskets of champagne, a quarter pipe of brandy, ten boxes of claret, and other liquors, all in the "original packages." This will save them from the danger of an arrest to which they would be otherwise exposed as soon as they set foot in Massachusetts.

LETTER FROM GOV. TROUP.

The Albany Patriot of Thursday last contains two letters, writen by the veteran statesman and patriot, Geo. M. Troup, to John G. Slappey, Esq. As one of these letters gives the opinions and views of the venerable and distinguished author in relation to the issues now before the country, and as we feel assured that our citizens, of all parties, will desire to know the sentiments of one whose tried patriotism, and devotion to their rights, in times past, has ranked him among the wisest and purest men of the age, and given to his name a historical fame of which every true Georgian will ever be proud, we have transferred it to our columns.

Mr. Slappy, in introdcing the letters to readers of the Patriot, remarks:

"Gov. Troup, now nearly eighty years of age, ought to be becoming superanuated; not so, however—his letters show that his mind is as clear as crystal water, and as firm as adamant. He is decidedly the most intellectual statesman and purest politician of the age. Georgia's most gifted citizen, an original, free, bold, independent thinker—unfaultering and yigorous! He is ready for any emergency and every crisis; he stood by Georgia exactly thirty years ago (in 1825,) he will stand by her in 1855."

The following is the letter:

VALDOSTA, July 4, 1855.

DEAR SIR: You are quite welcome to do as you please with anything of mine you may have in possession, provided you think good may come of it.

I have neither taste, inclination or spirits for controversial politics, but am not withstanding, far from being indifferent to the welfare of our country. If a word from me could subserve its interest in any sense, it would not be wanting. We see with different eyes, or I would be amazed at the opposition to the present administration, especially in the Southern country.*

The present is in truth, the least exceptionable of all the administrations we have ever had, General Washington's, Mr. Jefferson's, and Mr. Polk's not excepted. People seem to be opposed to it, because there is really nothing to find fault with. The Southern people are bound, by honor, gratitude and patriotism, to sustain it with all their might, †*Catholic Church and Foreign Emigration* are mere pretences—the Administration has nothing to do with either. The first has existed at all times without complaint; the second has not only existed, but has been almost uniformly encouraged by people and Government; and now a party is formed, to destroy the Administration because it will not destroy the Roman Catholics and put down foreigners.

This is not to be believed. The true grounds of opposition are 1st. The very small number of offices at disposal of the President, when compared with the very great number of those who seek them; 2. The faithful and unfaltering integrity with which the public treasure is guarded against the thieves who prowl by night and by day to break in and steal; and 3d. The inflexible courage with which the President in defending the Constitution, defends the dearest rights and most sacred interests of the South. The most formidable power against the administration, is the party occupying the latter ground, and what a spectacle is here presented for the Southern country; Mr. Pierce and Mr. Hale both are from New Hampshire—the one an honest man; and the other a bigot and fanatic abolitionist! What a contrast! What an effulgence! What blackness!

And yet there are Southern men acting with the latter to humble and prostrate the former, and with scarcely any better pretext than that the former had appointed to two conspicuous offices two prominent men, one failing in his duty, and the other doing his with honor and advantage to the country. Mistaken and deluded men! Our very safety depending on union among ourselves, they would sow discord and division. Our highest interests depending on the veto, they would take the veto from Mr. Pierce to bestow it on Mr. Hale, or Mr. Anybody. Such men seek to restore the administration of the past, when peculation and plunder and swindling were the order of the day in every administrative department, and when the only security of the public against rapine and spoliation, was the exhaustion and beggary of the treasury.

Very respectfully, dear sir,

G. M. TROUP.

DR. JOHN G. SLAPPEY, Newton, Ga.

P. S. The President has had nothing to do with the disgraceful bidding for the Presidency going on for some time in the Senate of the U. S., where the public lands and the public offices have been ordered to any or everybody who had a vote to give, and any or everybody might be qualified.

*Elected by a vast majority of his countrymen in a manner most honorable to himself, he is threatened with overthrow by a majority almost as formidable, for (as I think) not plausible reasons.

†This Church is more innocent now, in the eyes of all Protestant sects, than it has been before for two hundred years, and there is not beneath the sun a finer people than the people of Maryland, who are made to fall under the common proscription.

ANOTHER SCRAP OF HISTORY.—Out of the dust of the earth were all the nations of the world made. Who is entitled to superiority over his fellow, on the mere score of physical matter? Answer, ye Know-Nothing proscriptionists, if you can. It would do the members of the Secret Order no harm were they to stroll through the old burying grounds of Christ Church, St. Peter's (Episcopal) the several Presbyterian, and St. Mary's, (Catholic) in order to acquaint their minds with the fact, that there were heroes and patriots in our war of Independence, and that of 1812, whose first breath was drawn in a foreign land. Their ashes repose in honor, and the gratitude of a whole nation bore testimony to their virtues and services. We love to walk among the tombs of the great and patriotic dead, for reflection there gives a spur to emulation, and teaches us a lesson fraught with wisdom. The beauties of Gray's Elegy and Blair's Grave must be pondered in such a spot, to be fully realized. Among the many evidences, that one of foreign birth, and a Catholic at that, can be a good citizen, and deserve well of his adopted country, we shall for the present pass by the tomb of Hugh Mercer, and give the inscription on the monument of Commodore John Barry, as to seen in St. Mary's Catholic ground. It should shame the Know-Nothings out of their unmanly and unchristian proscriptions. It reads as follows:

Let the Patriot, the Soldier, and the Christian
who visit these mansions of the dead,
view this monument with respect.
Beneath it are deposited the remains of
JOHN BARRY.
He was born in the County of Wexford, in Ireland,
but America was the object of his patriotism
and the theater of his usefulness and honor.
In the Revolutionary war, which established
the Independence of the United States,
he bore the Commission of a Captain
in their infant Navy,
and after wards became its
Commander-in-Chief.
He fought often, and bled in the cause of freedom.
But his habits of war did not lessen in him.
the peaceful virtues which adorn private life.
He was gentle, kind, just and charitable,
and not less beloved by his family and friends,
than by his grateful country.
In a full belief of the doctrines of the Gospel
he calmly resigned his soul into the arms of his
REDEEMER,
on the 13th of Septerber, 1803,
in the 59th year of his age.
His affectionate wife hath caused this marble
to be erected to perpetuate his name,
after the hearts of his fellow-citizens have ceased
to be the living Record of his public
and private virtues.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—According to the terms of an advertisement calling the board of managers to meet on Tuesday last, "business of the greatest importance" was to "be brought forward for their consideration." As, for more than five months, since the "American party" have had possession of the work, not a single additional stone has been set in the structure, and as there seems to be no probability of a resumption of mechanical operations, perhaps the "business of the greatest importance" has reference to the tearing down of the unfinished column, a portion of it having been built by hands which first grappled for bread and butter in a foreign land. The proceeding being conducted in strictest secrecy, after the manner of the Know-Nothing lodges, we, of course, can obtain no knowledge of the proceedings of the board of managers; even the statements of receipts, in the way of contributions—if any—are studiously concealed from the public view. *Washington Sentinel.*

DICKENS ON PROHIBITORY LEGISLATION.—An article, unmistakably from the pen of Dickens, appeared some months ago in Household Words, in which a new and curious view is taken of the principles and practice of the Prohibitionists. The position taken by the writer is that the Maine law and its congeners refer and defer exclusively to the *worst* members of society, passing over, as matters of no moment, the comfort and convenience of the *best*. The question, is not "what do the mechanic and his family want and deseve?" but "what will the vagabond idler, drunkard, or jailbird turn to bad account? As if there were anything in the wide world which the dregs of humanity will turn to good account." The art of writing is converted by the hand of the forger into a positive evil, and there is scarcely any gift of God, or product of man's industry and ingenuity, which may not be prositituted to criminal purposes. The following illustration from the article referred to is forcible and amusing:

"Job Smith suffers heavily at every turn of his life, and at every inch of its straight course, too, from the determind ruffianism in which he has no more part than he has in the blood royal.—Six days of Job's week are days of hard, monotonous, exhausting work. Upon the seventh Job thinks, that he, his old woman and the children could find it in their hearts to walk in a garden, if they might, or look at a picture, or a plant, or a beast of the forest, even a colossal toy made in imitation of some of the wonders of the world. Most people would be apt to think Job reasonable in this. But up starts Britannia, tearing her hair and crying, 'Never never! Here is Sloggins with the broken nose, the black eye and the bull dog. What Job Smith uses Sloggins will abuse. Therefore Job Smith must not use.' So Job sits down again in a killing atmosphere, a little weary and out of humor, or leans against a post all Sunday long.

"It is not generally known that this accursed Sloggins is the evil genius of Job's life. Job never had in his possession, at any one time, a little cask of beer or a bottle of spirits. What he and his family drink in that way is fetched in very small portions indeed from the public house. However difficult the Westminter Club gentlemen may find it to realize such an existence, Job has realised it through many a long year; and he knows, infinitely better than the whole Club can tell him, at what hour he wants his 'drop of beer,' and how it best suits his means and convenience to get it. Against which practical conviction of Job's, Britannia, tearing her hair again, shrieks tenderly. 'Sloggins! Sloggins, with the broken nose, the black eye, and the bull dog, will go to ruin'—as if he were ever going anywhere else!—'if Job Smith has his beer when he wants it.' So Job gets it when Britannia thinks it good for Sloggins to let him have it, and marvels greatly.

"But perhaps he marvels most when, going invited, in immense type, to go and hear the Evangelist of Eloquence, or the Apostle of Purity, (I have noticed in such invitations rather lofty, not to say audacious titles,) he strays in at an open door, and finds a personage on a stage, crying aloud to him, 'Behold me! I, too am Sloggins! I likewise had a broken nose, a black eye, and a bull dog. Survery me well. Straight is my nose white is my eye, deceased is my bull dog. I, formerly Sloggins, now Evangelist (or Apostle, as the case may be,) cry aloud in the wilderness unto you, Job Smith, that in respect that I was formerly Sloggins and am now Saintly, therefore you, Job Smith, (who were never Sloggins, or in the least like him,) shall, by force law, accept what I accept, deny what I deny, take upon yourself My shape, and follow Me.' Now it is not generally known that poor Job, though blest with an average understanding, and thinking any putting out of the way of that ubiquitous Sloggins a meritorious action highly to be commended, never can understand the application of all this to himself, who never had anything in common with Sloggins, but always abominated and abjured him."

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.—In the year 1826, after all save one of the band of patriots whose signatures are borne on the Declaration of Independence had descended to the tomb, and the venerable Carroll alone remained among the living, the government of the city of New York deputed a committee to wait on the illustrious survivor and obtain from him, for deposite in the public hall of the city, a copy of the Declaration of 1776, graced and authenticated anew with his sign manual. The aged patriot yielded to the request, and affixed, with his own hand, to a copy of that instrument, the grateful, solemn, and pious supplemental declaration which follows:

Grateful to Almighty God for the blessings which, through Jesus Christ our Lord, He has conferred on my beloved country in her emancipation, and on myself in permitting me, under circumstances of mercy, to live to the age of 89 years, and to survive the fiftieth year of American independence, and certify by my present signature my approbation of the Declaration of Independance, adopted by Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, which I originally subscribed on the 2d day of August of the same year, and of which I am now the last surviving signer, I do hereby recommend to the present and future generations the principles of that important document as the best earthly inheritance their ancestors could bequeath to them, and pray that the *civil and religious liberties they have secured to my country may be perpetuated to remotest posterity and extended to the whole family of man.*

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

AUGUST 2, 1829.

WHAT THE ISSUES WERE IN OREGON.—Oregon will soon ask (says the Boston Post) admission into the Union as a State; and to show the stuff her men are made of, they have just evinced their fidelity to the laws, the constitution, and the Union, to the genuine principles of civil and religious liberty, by beating gloriously the combined forces of abolitionism and know-nothingism. This pestilential faction finds no resting-place in Oregon. Gen. Lane is sent a delegate to Congress by over two thousand majority. Here is an example worthy the imitation of the older States. The Portland Times, in reviewing the contest, says of the nominating convention:

"Every issue was made—every ism had its supporters. Hazardous as it seemed, the nominating convention openly denounced and boldly challenged the know-nothings, (then in full tide of prosperity.) They commended the administration of Gen. Pierce; they sustained Senator Douglas and the principle of self-sovereignty; they opposed the abolitionists and their suicidal policy of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise; they opposed political religion."

THE EXPERIENCE OF A KNOW-NOTHING.—A citizen of Morgan county, Indiana, who had been seduced into a know-nothing council, gives the result of his experience to the public, through the Martinsville Monitor, in the following pregnant paragraph:

"Reader, you may think you hate know-nothingism; but until you are initiated into its secrets, and witness something of the height and depth of its iniquity, the solemn mockery of its rituals, and the completeness of its tyranny, its fiend-like indifference, and its utter disregard of moral honesty, you will not know what to detest. Then if you are true to yourself, your country, and your God, you will have so great a detestation for the order that you will avoid a *bona fide* member as a political demagogue, and shun a lodge as a Upas tree."

THE ORIGIN OF YELLOW FEVER.—The Commercial Bulletin of New Orleans says:

"How yellow fever originates in New Orleans is a question which for years has employed the minds of every member of the medical profession, to a greater or less degree. As far as we can learn from conversation with a large number of the faculty, and reading the resort of the sanitary committee on the subject, we infer that the profession in New Orleans stand in the proportion of eight to two against the theory of importation. If the question, then, is to be determined by the weight of numbers, it is no longer a mooted point. Yellow fever is endemic in New Orleans; 'to the manor born;' an old inhabitant who is apt to continue his residence among us in spite of boards of health and quarantine regulations."

APPLICANTS TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE COMmon Schools in the County of Johnston, will have an opportunity of meeting the Examining Committee of said County, on the 11th of August, and on the 22d of September next, in Smithfield; they can meet the Committee at the above stated times and no others.

J. H. DANIEL, Chm'n.

July 26th, 1855. 72—3tpd.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, AT LAWRENCE'S Hotel, a good dining room servant, who can come well recommended for honesty and sobriety.

Raleigh, Aug. 6, 1855. 74—1t

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1855.

Congressional Election—the Result.

The people of North-Carolina voted on Thursday last for eight members of Congress. Full returns are not yet, of course, to hand; but enough is known to enable us to announce with certainty the result in all the Districts but one or two.

In the *First District* the candidates were Hon. H. M. Shaw, Democrat, and Col. Robert T. Paine, K. N. Whig. All the Counties but Currituck have been heard from; and if the returns be correct, Col. Paine goes to that County with a majority of 650. His majority in Camden, which we copy from the Norfolk Argus, strikes us as being unreasonably large. Gen. Dockery carried the County by but 336 votes. His majority in Tyrrell is also probably not to be fully relied on. The chances, we are constrained to admit, are against Dr. Shaw—Col. Paine is probably elected.

In the *Second District* the candidates were Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Democrat, and Thos. J. Latham, Esq., K. N. Mr. Ruffin is re-elected by about three thousand majority.

In the *Third District* the candidates were Hon. Warren Winslow, Democrat, and David Reid, Esq., K. N. Mr. Winslow is elected by between fifteen hundred and two thousand majority.

In the *Fourth District* L. O'B. Branch, Esq., Democrat, is elected over James B. Shepard, Esq., K. N., by two thousand five hundred and seventy-one majority.

In the *Fifth District* Edwin G. Reade, Esq., K. N. Whig, is elected over Hon. John Kerr, Anti-K. N. Whig, by about two thousand majority.

In the *Sixth District* the candidates are A. M. Scales, Esq., Democrat, and Hon. R. C. Puryear, K. N. Whig. The result is in doubt, but we have strong hopes of Mr. Scale's election. He has gained considerably in Rockingham, Stokes, and Alexander.

In the *Seventh District* Hon. Burton Craige, Democrat, is re-elected over S. N. Stowe, Esq., K. N., by about three thousand majority.

In the *Eighth District* the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, Democrat, is no doubt re-elected by a large majority over L. B. Carmichael, Esq., K. N. Whig. Two Counties heard from—Burke and Caldwell—show a gain of some two hundred votes on his vote in 1853, when his majority was over two thousand.

We think it will be found, when the returns are all footed up, that the Democrats have carried the State in the aggregate popular vote, by from EIGHT to TEN THOUSAND.

☞ The following letter from Geo. W. Thompson, Esq., explains itself. Mr. Thompson found himself, as he supposes, in error; and, like an honest and candid man as he is, he voluntarily comes forward to set himself right.

We take this occasion to state, however, that Chief Justice Ruffin is opposed to the Know Nothing organization.—We know this to be so; and we are gratified that a suitable opportunity has been presented for stating the fact.

ROGER'S STORE, July 30th, 1855.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq:—Will you please allow me to correct a mistake through your paper, into which I was led by misconception, in hastily glancing over an article in the Standard of 11th of July, signed by a Democrat. The circumstances which misled me were these: I was on the eve of leaving home, and hastily ran into my store to wrap up an article for a neighbor; in gathering up some paper for that purpose, and whilst wrapping the article, I saw on the paper the name of Hon. Thomas Ruffin. The first idea suggested to my mind was Judge Ruffin, and rapidly reading a few sentences, I saw he had taken a position against the new organization. I threw the paper aside on my counter intending, on my return home, to carefully examine the whole article. On my return, however, the paper had been removed, and consequently failed to examine it. I felt confident, however, the impression first made on my mind was correct, and in a conversation a few days afterwards with several intelligent gentlemen of different politics to my own, stated from an article I had seen, that Judge Ruffin was against the new order. Subsequently, whilst publicly expressing my political views in New-Light District, I again alluded to what I supposed to be the position of Judge Ruffin, as well as other distinguished men of the country. Recently an intelligent Whig gentleman, to whom I had mentioned the subject, informed me that the article alluded to had escaped his notice, and that he had desired to see it—To satisfy my own mind that I was not mistaken, and to gratify the wish of my friend, I procured a Standard containing the article; and, upon examination, at once saw my first impression was erroneous, and I am free to admit it.—The article, beyond all doubt, refers to Hon. Thomas Ruffin, our Representative in Congress, and not to Hon. Thomas Ruffin, late Chief Justice of North Carolina. I take pleasure in making this stat

ELECTION RETURNS.

We give below returns from various Counties as far as received, with extracts from letters from our correspondents:

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

WINDSOR, Aug. 3, 1855.

Gentlemen: Below you will find the official vote of Bertie County:

	Paine, K. N.	Shaw, Dem.
Windsor,	266	112
C. Nation,	32	46
Whites,	20	57
Colerain,	126	37
Mitchell's,	2	42
S. Bite,	27	91
Hotel,	43	21
Britton's,	18	29
	534	435
	435	
Maj. for Paine,	99	

Northampton, I learn, gives 201 majority for Shaw—Martin 390 for Shaw—Chowan 8 for Shaw; Hertford 145 for Paine—Washington 145 for Paine—Tyrrell 200 for Paine. If these returns be correct, I fear Paine is elected. F.

In addition to the above the last Norfolk Argus gives returns from the following Counties: Gates, 99 majority for Shaw; Pasquotank, 275 maj. for Paine—Perquimans 99 maj. for Paine—Camden 445 for Paine. All the Counties heard from but Currituck.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Democrat, has gained largely over Latham, K. N., and is re-elected by a large majority.

Pitt County.

A friend communicates the cheering news from Pitt, as follows:

"It will be no doubt satisfactory to you to know that Sam and his friends have met with a complete and overwhelming defeat at the hands of the gallant Democracy of Pitt.

Since the existence of two parties in the county, such a victory has never been achieved. 338 majority!! when last year we barely elected our candidate by 3 votes; and where, up to the last few years, the Whig majorities have reached from 150 to 250. The result astonishes every one, and ourselves more than any. The most sanguine did not expect more than 150.

The question now arises, what caused this remarkable change in public sentiment? It is attributable to a variety of causes. First of all, Whig gentlemen, trained in the school of Clay and Webster, revolted with scorn and indignation from an organization which ignored all honorable and manly sentiment, and bound its members like conspirators by secret oaths—those who had always been proud to acknowledge themselves and their principles, recoiled in disgust from a faction which acted in secret and lied in public. And however much they might dislike the Democracy, they disliked "Sam" and his motley crew still more. Some of these cast loose all party feeling and voted with the Democracy; but numbers did not vote at all. As a proof of this, Latham did not get but little over 300, while Ruffin received 715 votes; nearly 100 more than Stanly ever got. While speaking of Mr. Stanly, it may be said with propriety, that the very fact of Kenneth Rayner being the recognised leader and mouth-piece of Know Nothingism, caused Mr. Stanly's personal friends in this county to view it with suspicion and distrust. They have not forgotten his, (Rayner's,) treachery to their favorite in times past.

From the beginning of the movement in this county, the Democrats presented a steady front of opposition to it.—They recognized their old federal enemy at once, and treated him as he deserved. It is worthy of remark, that only two Democrats in the whole county voted the dark-lan ern ticket! Can any other county in the State say the same? And the greatest efforts were put forth to coax and inveigle the Democrats into the order; but to their credit be it said, they resisted all the seductions of the enemy.

It is but due to the leaders of the Democratic party to say that their conduct in the canvass was above all praise. Dr. Blow, in particular, was indefatigable; he made several powerful and effective speeches in various parts of the county, which told well on the day of election. Nor was Gen. Singletary idle. He had the honor of demolishing the Know Nothing champion who had been expressly imported from New York on the eve of the election.

On the morning of the election, men looked grave and serious; there was a secret sentiment of fear with regard to the result. Good citizens dreaded the result of a Know Nothing victory in the county; an armed an organized gang of bullies and ruffians who paraded the streets, knocking down and beating peaceable citizens who differed from them in opinion, gave them a foretaste of the evils to come, if that faction prevailed. But towards evening, as news from the different precincts came pouring in, men's countenances began to brighten; nay, the very elements seemed to rejoice, for a glorious rain came pouring down to gladden the thirsty earth, then suffering from protracted drought.

In the morning, all nature looked fresh and smiling; but "Sam" was nowhere to be seen. Alas, poor, mean, pitiful Sam! what a Jerry Sneak you were!"

Pitt County has indeed done well. Our friends in that County met "Sam" at the threshhold, and fought the monster boldly and fearlessly from the first. The result is an unprecedented majority for Ruffin.

Edgecombe County.

TARBOROUGH, Aug. 3, 1855.

Gentlemen: I send you the vote of Edgecombe, as follows: Ruffin, Dem., 1374—Latham, K. N., 188. The K. N.'s claimed 400 at least. N.

Greene County.

SNOW HILL, Aug. 3, 1855.

Gentlemen: Ruffin's majority in Greene is 130. Greene has done well. The K. N.'s are dead here. T.

Lenoir County.

KINSTON, Aug. 3, 1855.

Editors of the Standard: I send you good news from Lenoir. The Democracy here have done their duty gloriously. Ruffin, Dem. 447—Latham, K. N. 293. Sam is gone. At eight o'clock last night he was seen by the citizens of this place, making his way northward, assisted by his dark-lantern. M.

Extract from another letter:

"Old Lenoir has covered herself with glory. Notwithstanding the midnight efforts of that spoiled youth, "Sam"—in spite of the "able and eloquent" efforts of the *American* orators and political preachers, aided by two roasted beeves, thirty pigs and six sheep, the invincible Democracy have triumphed. "Sam" being a bad boy, the Democracy, profiting by the words of the wise man, have not "spared the rod."

Ruffin's majority in Wayne, 858—in Craven, it is supposed, 200.

THIRD DISTRICT.

KENANSVILLE, Aug. 3, 1855.

Dear Sirs: The fight is over, and the victory is ours.—Duplin—Reid's home—gives Winslow, Dem. 550 majority. S.

Sampson County.

We give below the vote of Sampson by precincts:

	Winslow, Dem.	Reid, K. N.
Clinton,	223	64
Mingo,	55	118
Westbrooks,	22	90
Dismal,	1	91
Little Coharie,	120	26
Honeycutts,	53	26
McDaniel's,	25	41
Lisbon,	67	26
Taylor's Bridge,	126	21
Turkey,	42	7
P. Grove,	74	64
Hall's,	51	20
	859	597
	597	
Winslow's maj.	262	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

STANHOPE, Aug. 4, 1855.

Dear Sirs: The following is the vote in Nash for Messrs. Branch and Shepard:

	Branch, Dem.	Shepard, K. N.
Arrington's,	61	23
Dortche's,	79	14
Griffin's,	89	9
Ricke's,	40	5
Manning's,	106	7
Cooper's,	31	8
Vick's,	74	9
Nashville,	118	18
Ferrill's,	155	00
Old Fields,	190	00
	943	92
	92	
Branch's majority,	851	

In consequence of a very heavy rain that fell in our County on the day of election, we have fallen short of the largest Democratic vote ever given in the County, 172 votes. But for the rain, we should have given the largest vote to Branch ever polled. I refer you to Ferrill's and the Old Fields.—Ferrill's divides with the Old Fields the Democratic glory this year. Shepard got no votes at either place. T.

Warren County.

We give below the vote of Warren by precincts:

	Branch, Dem.	Shepard, K. N.
Warrenton,	292	55
Sandy Creek,	150	3
River,	96	9
Grove Hill,	70	19
Hawtree,	83	00
Nutbush,	86	25
	777	111
	111	
Branch's majority,	666	

Mr. Shepard, it will be seen, got no votes at Hawtree. This precinct is near White's Store, where Mr. Shepard spoke, and was replied to by Dr. Pritchard. He also spoke at the Old Fields, and did quite as well there on the day of the election as at Hawtree.

A friend writes us as follows:

"Full returns have just been received, and you will perceive from them that the dark-lanterns have but a slender foothold in Warren. This is no place for so vile an ism, though one of its chief priests resides here, and has been very active. The intelligent, patriotic, high-minded, christian citizens of Warren *will not* stultify themselves by falling down and worshipping such a monster at the bidding of any man, though that man be "Sam" himself—a lesson he has already learned to his sorrow. Many of the noble, conservative Henry Clay Whigs voted for Mr. Branch, while some refused to vote at all. Glory enough for one day."

Another friend writes as follows:

"You will perceive we have gained 75 over the last Gubernatorial election. The boasted K. N. vote of Warren has dwindled from 400 to 111. One Mr. S. A. Williams has grown 'small by degrees and beautifully less' since the election. Many of the independent Whigs voted an open ticket for Branch. You will perceive, by adding up our vote, that the figures present an unique array. The aggregate vote is expressed by three 8's, Branch's vote by three 7's, Shepard's by three 1's, and the majority for Branch by three 6's. Warren has given Mr. Branch the largest majority ever polled for any man, Mr. Macon not excepted."

Johnston County.

We give below the vote of Johnston by precincts:

	Branch, Dem.	Shepard, K. N.
Gulley's,	89	56
Johnson's,	130	19
Avera's,	00	18
Shelter,	123	44
Ingram's,	19	102
Meadow,	28	79
Steven's,	14	92
Smithfield,	42	77
Strickland's,	84	5
Boon Hill,	100	32
Coonsborough,	27	28
Little River,	43	81
Kirby's,	115	2
O'Neal's,	133	56
Wilder's	46	7
Pine Level,	44	17
	986	718
	718	
Branch's majority,	278	

Shelter precinct gave Bragg 98 votes, and Dockery 83—showing a clear gain of 64 for Mr. Branch! This is the place where Mr. Miller made his "*great*" speech. Maj. Wilder spoke there a few days afterwards, and behold the result! Maj. Wilder also addressed the people at Law's, B. Jones,' Upchurches, and Rosinburg, in Wake; and in each of these localities the Democratic candidate has made gains. Mr. Miller, it seems, even outstrips Mr. Rayner in the results of his labors. One more speech from him at the Shelter, and Mr. Shepard would not probably have received more than twenty votes.

A friend writes us from Johnston as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I wish to give you and your readers some of the good news from Johnston. She is right side up. Whiggery and 'Sam' died the hardest death imaginable. You must put down the Shelter as the Banner District of Johnston. Formerly Whig, our friends there have given Branch 79 majority. Mr. Miller had better come down again and make another three hour's speech, and he will make them all Democrats. Yours,

MIDDLE CREEK.

Aug. 4, 1855."

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The vote in this district, as far as received, indicates the election of Reade, K. N. Whig, by a large majority over Kerr, Anti-K. N. Whig.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

REIDSVILLE, Aug. 3, 1855.

Gentlemen: I give you the vote of Rockingham, as follows: Scales, Dem. 1204—Puryear, K. N. Whig, 470—a clear gain for Scales of 69 votes compared with the vote for Boyd and Puryear. Mr. Scales has received the largest vote ever given to any man in the County. W.

DANBURY, Stokes, Aug. 3, 1855.

Editors Standard:—I send you the result in this County: Scales 756—Puryear 471—being a gain of 100 votes. Glory enough for one day. The dark-lanterns made extraordinary efforts, but to no purpose. The impression here is that Scales is elected. M.

Forsythe County.

We give below the vote of this County by precincts:

	Scales, Dem.	Puryear, K. N.
Winston,	214	356
Whicher's,	67	48
Waughtown,	27	75
Bethania,	63	89
Sedge Garden,	77	57
Stafford's,	48	10
Cross Roads,	146	132
Ketner's,	136	53
Sides,	98	17
Stone's,	1	19
	877	856
	856	
Scales' majority,	21	

The Democrats of Rockingham, Forsythe and Stokes have done nobly.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The returns from the Seventh District indicate the re-election of the Hon. Burton Craige, Dem. by a large majority. He has made heavy gains in all the Counties heard from.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

We have heard but from two Counties in this District, but the result in these is a strong assurance of Mr. Clingman's triumphant re-election. A friend writes us from Morganton as follows:

"I take pleasure in saying that Clingman's majority in Burke County, over the Know Nothing candidate, Carmichael, is 124 votes—a result perfectly satisfactory to our republican friends. His majority over Gaither, two years ago, was some 60. Clingman's majority in Caldwell, 200 votes; two years ago, over Gaither, only 30 votes."

We refer our readers to the table of votes in another column.

We shall keep this issue open as long as possible, and will give the latest news under Editorial head.

More News from Wheeling.

Since the telegraph announced that Flournoy had carried Wheeling by 1200 majority over Wise, we have heard nothing from that place until now; and notwithstanding our anxious enquiries to learn where Wheeling was, we have but just now attained the information. It is in old Virginia, and a K. N. editor publishes a K. N. paper there, called the Gazette, in which he lays down the following as his "platform." Could such sentiments be tolerated in any place in Virginia except one that gave 1200 K. N. majority? The same might go unpunished in Guilford, or Randolph or a part of Chatham in this State; but elsewhere the utterer of such language would have his neck decorated with a grape vine wreath. But to the platform of the K. N. editor of Wheeling:

"Allying ourself to neither north nor south, on our own hook we adopt the following platform as our platform on this question, from which we never have and never will recede. *We stay* FALL ON *it, but* WILL NEVER LEAVE IT.

The severence of the General Government from slavery.
The REPEAL *of fugitive slave law.*
The REPEAL *of the Nebraska Kansas bill.*
No more slave territories.
THE PURCHASE AND MANUMISSION OF SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR THE REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT TO FREE TERRITORY.

This is in our opinion the only national platform, the only one on which the question can be settled, the only one that expresses the nature and character of our government institutions, and on that we are willing to sink or swin.

We really hope we have raised no one's ire by this candid expression of our opinions, for it is too hot to indulge in hard words or works, and we should pity any one who had it to do."

Know Nothingism in New Jersey.

The New Jersey State council of Know Nothings met at Trenton on Wednesday last—one hundred and fifty members being present. J. H. Lyon presided. After a lengthy discussion, resolutions were adopted protesting against the twelfth section (slavery) of the Philadelphia platform as not being part of Know Nothing principles. They also protested against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The New Jersey K. N.'s are also, we suppose, a portion of Mr. Rayner's Northern allies, who "protested honestly and manfully" against the slavery portion of the platform at Philadelphia. Behold the *national* Know Nothing party! New Jersey, Illinois, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine requdiating the platform and demanding the restoration of the Missouri line—the slaveholding States insisting on the slavery part of the platform—the organization generally against Catholics, and the Catholics of Louisiana rejecting the article against Catholics, and demanding a full recognition of religious liberty. What a party! All things to all men—any thing for votes and offices. The leaders have spread their nets so as to catch birds of every feather. No such concern can last long in a country like this.

Hear Henry Clay!

An old-line whig of Tennessee lately handed to the editor of the Nashville Union the following extract from a speech delivered by Henry Clay at a barbecue near Lexington, Kentucky, on the 13th of November, 1847:

"What other rule can there be than to leave the followers of each religion to their own solemn convictions of conscientious duty towards God? Who but the Great Author of the universe can judge in such a question? For my own part, I sincerely believe and hope that those who belong to all the departments of the great church of Christ, if in truth and purity they conform to the doctrines which they profess, will ultimately secure an abode in those regions of bliss which all aim finally to reach. I think that there is no potentate in Europe, whatever his religion may be, more enlightened, or at this moment so interesting, as the Papal head of the Papal See."

THE ARATOR.—The August number of this useful agricultural periodical has been received. Those who may wish to subscribe will address Thomas J. Lemay, Editor, Raleigh—terms, $1 per annum.

Messrs. Rayner and Barringer.

The following letter of the Hon. D. M. Barringer, is copied from the "American Organ," Washington City, of date August 3d:

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1855.

To the Editor of the American Organ.

SIR: At the request of Hon. D. M. Barringer, I send you for publication entire, his letter to me dated 23d July, from which I had heretofore published extracts embracing all the facts stated by that gentleman in relation to his conversation with the Nuncio of the Pope at Madrid, concerning the appointment of Postmaster General Campbell.

It is due to myself to state, that the entire letter would have been originally published by me, had it not contained a reference to some correspondence between Messrs. Barringer and Rayner, which did not concern me, nor bear upon the facts in issue, and which therefore it was not, in my judgment, proper for me to publish.

Very respectfully,

V. ELLIS.

SARATOGA, July 23, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I did not receive till last evening your note of the 18th instant, addressed to me at Baltimore, and covering your card to the public, in which reference is made to a conversation between the Nuncio of the Pope at Madrid and myself, about the appintment of Mr. Campbell as a member of the present Cabinet at Washington. If I had sooner seen or heard of the contents of your card, I should have deemed it my duty to reply at once to that portion of it which refers to myself and to this matter.

You are mistaken as to the purport of the remarks made to me by the representative of the Pope at Madrid. *It was not that he knew beforehand that Mr. Campbell would be appointed, and as a member of the Catholic Church, or that he know anything about it before the appintment was actually made.* What I have said, and what I repeat is, that before I had any certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while its constitution was still in doubt, and the subject of conjecture in the public mind at Madrid, he told me that Mr. Campbell *was* appointed, and that he was a Catholic; which was the first information I had of either fact.

I did not at all suppose that he had any previous knowledge of an intention to appoint this gentleman to office, or that he knew, or had any reason to believe it was done, in pursuance of any bargain or intrigue to this effect, on the part of any persons whatsoever.

The inference I made was, that the appointment of a Catholic to this high office, being, naturally, a cause of much interest and satisfaction to the church of that faith, especial pains had been taken in some quarter, to communicate the earliest intelligence of that fact to the leading members of the Catholic priesthood.

It is proper to add that, having seen in a Raleigh paper a brief, and what appeared to be an imperfect report of the speech recently made in Washington by the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, in which there occurred a similar statement, though somewhat different in detail from that contained in your card, and in which my name was quoted as authority, I took the earliest opportunity *on the 6th instant, to write him a note for the purpose of correcting the erroneous impressions which might so readily be made on the public mind, however unintentionally, from such a reference to a casual conversation in social intercourse, without a written statement of the facts.*

I am, very truly yours, &c.,

D. M. BARRINGER.

To VESPASIAN ELLS, Esq.,

Washington city.

We invite particular attention to the foregoing letter, and especially to those parts of it which we have printed in italics.

On the 18th of July, the Raleigh Register stated that Mr. Barringer would doubtless confirm the statement of Mr. Rayner, that the Pope's Nuncio knew beforehand that Mr. Campbell, a Catholic, would be appointed; and on the 21st July, that paper said:

"We are authorized to state that the Hon. D. M. Barringer has written a letter (which will be forthcoming in a day or two,) reasserting and confirming his statement relative to the conversation which took place between himself and the Pope's Nuncio in Madrid, and the truth of which the Washington "Union," with no knowledge of the facts, has thought proper to deny."

Mr. Rayner spoke at Weldon on the 20th, and referred to and read from a statement—(we suppose it was the letter,)—with which, he said, Mr. Barringer had furnished him; yet no letter, no statement, though repeatedly called for, was given to the public. Meantime, the infamous falsehood, that President Pierce had appointed Mr. Campbell to the Post-Office Department as the result of a bargain between himself and the Catholics, was going the rounds of the K. N. papers and being stated by the K. N. leaders from the stump—Mr. Rayner having the letter in his possession, the Register *promising* to publish it, and the people thus trifled with, evaded, and deceived, so far as such a story could deceive them! On the 19th of July—*thirteen days* after Mr. Barringer had written to Mr. Rayner—the latter gentleman sends an *extract* from the letter to Mr. Vespasian Ellis, at Washington; and Mr. Ellis, *on the 26th July*, published this extract, with a letter of his own on the subject, in the "American Organ." "A few days since," says Mr. Ellis, I heard from Mr. Rayner—"a few days since," says Mr. Rayner, I heard from Mr. Barringer. *Why was not the letter of Mr. Barringer to Mr. Rayner, of date July 6, at once published here?* Wherefore the garbling, the bandying about from point to point, the *promises* of the Register to publish? In one place Mr. Rayner says, in his letter to Mr. Ellis, "*a few days since* I received a letter from Mr. Barringer, dated Niagara Falls, July 6,"—in another place in the same letter he says, "I will quote to you, *verbatim*, the language used by him, in an extract from this letter, *just* received," &c. "A few days since," it seems, means "just received,"—a letter had been "just" thirteen days on the way from Niagara Falls to Raleigh!

It is apparent, too, from the letter of Mr. Rayner to Mr. Ellis, published as stated in the "Organ," that there is an issue of veracity between Mr. Rayner and Mr. Barringer. Mr. Rayner, it appears, informed Mr. Barringer, in Baltimore, in June, that he had spoken publicly of what he had told him about the Pope's Nuncio "having stated to him before he (Mr. B.) had heard, and before the news of the same had reached Madrid, of the formation of Mr. Pierce's cabinet, that he (the said Nuncio) could tell him one man that would be in the cabinet, to wit: Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania, a member of the Roman Catholic Church." "This was," continues Mr. Rayner, "as I had received the statement from Mr. Barringer in the first instance, and it was thus that I had spoken of it. I asked Mr. Barringer, if I had represented him correctly, for that I should probably speak of it again, and I wished to be sure, that I might give the statement correctly. *Mr. B. replied that I had stated the matter correctly*, and then went on to relate the occasion and incidents of this remark to him by the Pope's Nuncio."

We leave Mr. Rayner and Mr. Barringer to settle this between themselves.

Mr. Rayner "thinks," in his letter to Mr. Ellis, that the statement published from Mr. Barringer's letter of the 6th, "establishes the charge long since made, and believed by thousands, that there was an understanding, to call it by no worse name, that the Roman Catholic vote should be given to Mr. Pierce, and that he, in turn, should give to that church a seat in his cabinet, as well as many other high positions"—Mr. Barringer, in his letter given above, *fully meets and repels this charge of Mr. Rayner;* for he says he did not at all suppose that the Nuncio knew, or had any reason to believe that Mr. Campbell was appointed "in pursuance of any bargain or intrigue to this effect, on the part of any persons whatsoever."

We are indebted to the pen of an able correspondent for the following views as to the conduct in this matter of Messrs. Barringer and Rayner.

For the Standard.

To Messrs. Barringer and Rayner: Nothing has occurred during the late canvass so well deserving and so likely to receive the public censure, as the disgraceful conduct you *Honorable* gentlemen have thought fit to practice in regard to your *ghost story* about the Nuncio. It appears that during the last winter, Mr. Barringer, then a Commoner, communicated to Mr. Rayner, then a Senator, the extraordinary fact that the Pope's Nuncio had told him that Judge Campbell *had been* or *would be* appointed a member of the President's Cabinet, and that he was a Roman Catholic. No doubt Mr. Barringer did think it most extraordinary, and well calculated to detract from his dignity, that any one in the City of Madrid—between which place and the City of Paris there is a daily communication—should have heard of a matter so very important before His Excellency. Now, *when* this important conversation occurred between the Pope's Nuncio and Mr. Barringer the public were not informed. Mr. Rayner's first version of the story was *before* the fourth of March, and that the Nuncio had said, as reported by Mr. Barringer, that Judge Campbell *would* be a member of the Cabinet; and upon this version Mr. Rayner founded the grave charge that the Democratic party was rotten and President Pierce corrupt, in having thus bargained for the Catholic vote. Now, even had this version of the story been correct, it was most certainly very slight evidence to found so grave a charge upon. But what will the public now think of these honorable gentlemen, the truth coming out after the mischief has been done? That it was *after* the fourth of March that the Pope's Minister told Mr. Barringer that Mr. Campbell *was* a member of the Cabinet!

There can be but one opinion among all candid men in regard to such conduct, and that is, unqualified censure, if not something worse. The result of the election shows plainly what credence the public gave to Mr. Rayner's charge. Mr. Rayner had just as well have said our liberties were to be taken away, and the whole country brought under the control of the Catholics, by the appointment of Patrick McGowan to be Post-office Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Road. This charge would have had as much weight as the Cabinet story, and in all probability would have been made, but for the fact that McGowan had been recommended by Mr. Shepard and others, now Know Nothings.

This whole story, from beginning to end, was highly ridiculous, and can reflect anything but credit on those who have invented or attempted to use it. The mountain has been in labor, and lo! a mouse is born! NO GHOST.

POSTSCRIPT.

[Telegraphed to the Standard.]

TENNESSEE ELECTION!

JOHNSON ELECTED!!

Washington, Aug 7.

"Despatches received at the "Union" office, indicate the certain election of Johnson, in Tennessee.

VOTE OF THE STATE.

Below we give the vote between Messrs. BRAGG and DOCKERY, in August last, dividing the State into Congressional Districts for convenience of reference; also, the votes for Congress at the late election as far as received.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	1854. Bragg, Dem.	1854. Dockery Whig.	1855. Shaw, Dem.	1855. Paine, K. N.
Currituck,	544	158	000	000
Camden,	125	461	000	maj. 445
Pasquotank,	331	496	000	" 275
Perquimons,	343	334	000	" 99
Gates,	422	351	maj. 97	000
Chowan,	283	245	" 8	000
Hertford,	237	306	000	" 145
Northampton,	641	490	" 211	000
Halifax,	584	551	599	578
Martin,	696	299	" 390	000
Bertie,	410	490	435	584
Washington,	245	388	000	" 145
Tyrrell,	109	275	000	" 160
	4970	4844	0000	0000

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Ruffin, Dem.	Latham, K. N.
Hyde,	308	397	000	000
Beaufort,	572	901	557	742
Pitt,	725	708	maj. 338	000
Craven,	638	599	591	309
Jones,	230	229	000	000
Lenoir,	394	274	447	298
Wayne,	1145	304	1101	243
Greene,	358	351	000	000
Edgecombe,	1404	155	1382	188
Onslow,	596	238	593	126
Carteret,	399	403	000	000
	6764	4559	0000	0000

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Winslow, Dem.	Reid, K. N.
New Hanover,	1109	424	1076	623
Brunswick,	435	416	000	maj. 120
Columbus,	512	304	392	174
Bladen,	620	426	000	000
Sampson,	860	599	859	597
Cumberland,	1473	904	1259	1051
Robeson,	782	679	maj. 69	000
Duplin,	1061	225	" 550	000
Richmond,	113	708	000	000
	6965	4685	0000	0000

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Branch, Dem.	Shepard, K. N.
Wake,	1541	1167	1573	1107
Franklin,	713	339	736	355
Warren,	754	163	777	111
Granville,	1078	995	maj. 69	000
Orange,	963	1080	797	932
Nash,	1115	95	943	92
Johnston,	936	744	986	713
	7100	4583	5881	3310
			3310	
Branch's maj.			2571	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Kerr, Whig.	Reade, K. N.
Person,	601	331	000	maj. 38
Caswell,	1007	220	1020	202
Alamance,	696	597	000	000
Chatham,	1017	1137	566	1196
Randolph,	403	1378	000	000
Guilford,	528	1615	348	1905
Moore,	605	752	282	576
Montgomery,	145	741	000	000
	5002	6771	0000	0000

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Scales, Dem.	Puryear, K. N.
Stokes,	636	437	756	471
Forsythe,	897	802	877	856
Rockingham,	1036	817	1204	470
Davidson,	679	1292	540	1002
Davie,	364	610	000	maj. 220
Yadkin,	650	758	000	000
Surry,	797	464	000	000
Iredell,	392	1256	000	000
Alexander,	235	441	maj. 4	000
Ashe,	550	671	000	000
	6236	7048	0000	0000

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Craige, Dem.	Stowe, K. N.
Catawba,	739	810	874	91
Gaston,	808	138	000	000
Lincoln,	578	296	000	000
Mecklenburg,	1023	652	000	000
Rowan,	932	976	957	584
Cabarrus,	425	642	374	619
Union,	729	472	000	000
Anson,	255	902	000	000
Stanly,	95	874	106	620
Cleaveland,	978	336	000	000
	6557	5598	0000	0000

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Clingman, Dem.	Carmichael, K. N.
Wilkes,	325	1261	000	000
Watauga,	157	428	000	000
Caldwell,	219	620	maj. 200	000
Burke,	383	651	" 124	000
Rutherford,	621	1019	000	000
McDowell,	217	674	000	000
Henderson,	243	687	000	000
Buncombe,	562	775	000	000
Yancey,	639	349	000	000
Haywood,	345	350	000	000
Macon,	229	390	000	000
Cherokee,	427	684	000	000
Jackson,	366	255	000	000
Madison,	428	311	000	000
	5111	8554	0 0	0 0

NOTE.—The last Legislature made three new counties, Harnett, Wilson and Polk, but as they vote with the counties from which they were taken, respectively, we have not deemed it necessary to insert them in the above table.

For the Standard.

Obituary.

Departed this life, on the 2d day of August, 1855, in the 4th Congressional District of North Carolina, "Sam," or the professor of dark-lanternism. He died of no epidemic or miasmatic effluvia; but his disease was of several months' duration, and could not be clearly diagnosticated, though it was supposed to have arisen from constitutional imbecility. His complexion had long borne marks of a scrofulous diathesis, having been reared in low and dark dens in a northern climate. He died suddenly though not unexpectedly. For several months past he lived a dissipated life, spending his nights sleeplessly. He was decently buried by the able hand of DEMOCRACY. He left no relatives, and but few friends to mourn his timely death. His old companions, owls and crickets, will chant lonesome melodies to his dishonored name for a few nights, then the whippoorwill will say, Oh, Samuel, *requiescere in pace.* Being of low parentage, the time and place of his birth is not certainly known, though he was certainly a Yankee. His eternal happiness is doubted, as he was a persecutor of religion.

Not being able to exclaim, "Alas! poor "Sam," "I knew him well," these are all the particulars I can furnish. L.

Franklin Co., August 3d, 1855

NOTICE.—STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S, on Wednesday, the 11th of this inst., one Jennet Mule, white, with shoulders scared very badly, right eye out, is about 15 years old. She is supposed to be making her way to Wake County. She was purchased from a man by the name of Shepherd in said county. If any person will take her up, and address us at Smithfield, N. C., so we can get her again, we will satisfy them for their trouble.

B. J. & LEE.

July 20th, 1855. 70—3tp.

Death and Burial of "Sam."

A friend who was present—who witnessed the death and burial of "Sam" in Raleigh, has furnished us with the following touching sketch of the incidents and ceremonies of the interment:

For the Standard.

Funeral Obsequies of "Sam" in Raleigh.

The funeral of this person, very popular amongst a certain class, took place on the 2d inst., and was witnessed by a large concourse of people assembled for the purpose.

The arrangements, made for the occasion by a special committee of the deceased's friends, were a close imitation of those gotten up in New York for the funeral of the no-less-distinguished, ever-to-be-regretted, immortal William Poole, Esq., said to have been a blood-relation, of the first water, to the lamented "Sam."

The following was the order of the procession:

A HEAVY SHOWER OF RAIN,

followed by *some* thunder, as if Raleigh (not Rome) howled.

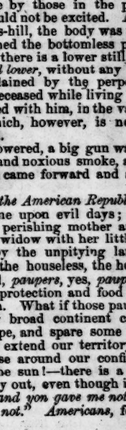
THE MARSHAL AND HIS ASSISTANTS,

on foot, leading their hobbies; bearing their staff of office draped; their coats turned and hats drawn over their faces.

BAND OF MUSIC,

playing, "Hail (rain and snow) Columbia!"

THE COFFIN,



mounted with highly polished pewter (falsely supposed, by those ignorant persons who Know-Nothing, to have the ring of the true metal) lined with the last "brilliant and eloquent" production of Jerry Clemens, and bearing devices which show that

"Death, like love, levels all ranks,
And lays the *Shepard's* crook beside the *pissard.*"

PALL-BEARERS,

on either side with their handkerchiefs to their noses.

THE MOURNERS,

As Chief of whom appeared the disinterested President of the State Council, followed by a number of officers, Presidents of Councils, &c., and a half score of unanswerable orators—all wearing long blank faces.

Then followed various Councils of the K. N's (which they say means *knock(k)need*) with banners, mottoes, devices, &c., every way worthy of them and the occasion. These poor fellows bore up bravely, considering the rain and mud, marching two-deep, (already a great deal too deep in the mire) arms locked and shoulder to shoulder.

A few—a *very* few—*sympathising* foreigners, bearing upon them a peculiar *mark*, very like a plague-spot, to distinguish them from other foreigners and the surrounding crowd. These creatures, with averted and downcast eyes, seemed to suffer acutely and excited the pity of the spectators. They, like all the rest, had their coats turned, exhibited *brog*-ans and "broad feet" and were in decidedly *bad spirits.* (Say 50 cents a gallon.)

The rear was brought up by free negroes, bearing a banner with an abolition motto.

A number of the FREE MEN of Wake county, followed at a respectful distance with their thumbs planted on the tips of their noses.

As the procession moved along no great sympathy was observable in the crowd of lookers on, though a great many attempts were made by those in the procession to excite emotions which would not be excited. Arrived at the place of burial on gallows-hill, the body was unhearsed and lowered into what seemed the bottomless pit, so deep was it; but "to every deep there is a lower still," for presently the body *sunk itself still lower*, without any great effort. This phenomenon is explained by the perpetual tendency and disposition of the deceased while living to sink himself and everything connected with him, in the vain hope of finding his proper level, which, however, is not to be found any where in *this* world.

The body being lowered, a big gun was let off, making a great deal of noise and noxious smoke, as usual. A distinguished orator then came forward and spoke nearly as follows:

Fellow-citizens of the American Republic, one and indivisible:—We have come upon evil days; the poor and the starving; the sick, perishing mother and helpless infant; the broken-hearted widow with her little desolate brood of orphans, ejected by the unpitying landlord from their wretched cabins,—the houseless, the homeless, the famin-stricken; in a word, *paupers*, yes, *paupers*, fellow-citizens, have come here for protection and food; but we tell them we don't want them. What if those paupers are but a fraction! what if our broad continent can feed twice the population of Europe, and spare some for the rest of the world! what if we extend our territory, as we will, until no night shall close around our confines, but the eagle gaze for ever at the sun!—there is a principle involved, which we will carry out, even though it should be said to us, "*I was hungry and you gave me not to eat, I was naked and you clothed me not.*" *Americans*, fellow-cit

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 65—

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY,
CARROLL COUNNY, VA.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the tenth of August, 1855, under the superintendence of the former very able and accomplished Instructor, Benjamin F. Thompson.

At the close of each session there is a public examination. We have examined his students, and heard them examined by men experienced in teaching, graduates of the best colleges in the United States, and we do not hesitate to say that, the facilities here offered for acquiring a thorough education, are not surpassed by those of any other institution. The school is very promising.

The course of studies includes all the branches taught in the best academies. Tuition varies from five to twelve dollars and fifty cents, according to studies pursued. Board can be had in town at $5 per month; in the country at $4, in good families. Board so cheap, places an education within the reach of all; it is done to encourage the school. Parents and guardians at a distance, may have no fears in placing young persons under the care of the teacher, for they will be under his immediate protection.

No pains or expense will be spared on his part, for the mental and moral improvement of all entrusted to his care.

M. D. CARTER,
F. L. HALE,
W. H. COOK,
E. C. ELLIOTT,
C. L. DAWSON,
WM. LINDSAY,
J. B. MITCHELL,
C. W. UTLEY.
} *Board of Trustees.*

July 17, 1855. 1083—w4t.pd.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D., 1855. John West *vs.* Susan West, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Susan West, the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House in Oxford, and also in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless she appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, and answer said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to her.

Witness: Eugene Grissom, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Oxford the first Monday of March, A. D., 1855.

E. GRISSOM, C. S. C.

July 17, 1855. 1083—tS1.

METROPOLITAN FEMALE SEMINARY.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON MONday 23d July, 1855.

Circulars containing all necessary infomation sent on application to A. McDOWELL, *Principal.*

June 20, 1855. 61—6w.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THOSE WHO HAVE NEglected to settle with the subscriber for goods bought during the year 1854 are very respectfully requested to head this notice—and call and settle at once either by cash or note.

E. L. HARDING.

July 20, 1855. 79—3t.

☞ Register, Star, and Spirit of the Age copy 3 times.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND N. C. R. R. Co., July 23, 1855.

THE PERIOD FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS having been extended as heretofore intimated, and as the propositions which may be received will settle the question of the Eastern terminus of the Road, proposals are now invited by the President and Board of Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, at their office in Newbern, North Carolina, from the 2d to the 15th of August next, for the grading, bridging, Masonry, and superstructure, including the iron (the plan of rail to be furnished by the Company and to be of 60 pounds to the lineal yard) of those sections of the Road between Newbern and Beaufort Harbour, terminating on the east side of Newport River at the Shell rock opposite Gallant's point, and also for those sections of the Road between Newbern and Beaufort harbor terminating on the west side of Newport River at the White Rock opposite Sheppard's Point and Carolina City.

The bids can be made for the work in sections of one mile each, or for the entire distance of about 37 miles, and they will state what amount of stock, and County Bonds and cash will be received in payment.

The maps, profiles, plans and specifications will be ready for inspection at the office of the Company on the 2d of August next, where any further information can be obtained in regard to the work.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals should they not be satisfactory. All other things being equal in awarding the contracts, preference will be given to residents.

W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON,
Chief Engineer.

July 29, 1855. 72—

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

A CLERK IS WANTED IN THE POST OFFICE, Raleigh. Address or apply to

W. WHITE, P. M.

July 30, 1855.

HORSES STRAYED---$10 REWARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY THE ABOVE REward of Ten Dollars, and other necessary charges, for the recovery of his two horses, of the following descriptions: One a gray mare, 9 or 10 years old, of medium size, a little flea-bitten, with a small scar on the right hind hough caused by a snag. She paces well under the saddle, but not fast. I had her 18 months ago of James Harris, of Raleigh, or his agent, Wm. Copley. Her colt is a sorrel colored mule, 3 white feet and half stocking legs, 2 behind and one before. The other fore leg is not recollected to have any white about it. He has a small star in the forehead, and was one year old last spring. Both mare and colt were in fair order when they left me, about 14th inst. When last heard from they were making their way up through Franklin county. My address is Nashville, N. C.

WILLIAM COLSON.

July 25, 1855. 1085—w3tpd.

☞ Warrenton News copy 3 times.

Extra Train for the
DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

An extra Train of Cars will leave WARRENTON DEPOT, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, on

TUESDAY MORNING, THE 31st INSTANT,

at half past six o'clock, and arrive at RALEIGH between 10 and 11 o'clock of the same morning, for the accommodation of those wishing to attend the Democratic Mass Meeting, to be held in Raleigh on that day.

July 27th, 1855. 71—

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED THAT Retailing Liquors is discontinued in my Establishment, by order of the Commissioners of Raleigh. All persons indebted to said Establishment, by Note or Account, will please come and settle, as no further indulgence can be given.

JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, July 23d, 1855. 70—4t.

FOR SALE.—THE OFFICE AND FIXTURES OF the "Metropolitan" are offered for sale by the Proprietor. The office is well supplied with every thing necessary for publishing a large paper, also with a good job assortment. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber.

E. H. WHITAKER, Raleigh.

July 28th, 1855. 72—tf.

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Turough Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $3 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

Proposals for Live Oak for six Steam Sloops-of-War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equip't, &c.,
June 22, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DELIVERING ONE or more live-oak frames of a sloop-of-war one to be delivered at each of the navy-yards at Pensacola, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.—will be received at this bureau until the 5d September, 1855.

These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Live Oak,*" and addressed to the "*Bureau of Construction,*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers must be for the whole of one frame, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a suitable guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, fifteen per cent. will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully completed. In all deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame, and of the principal pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the fifteen per cent. as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such principal pieces and difficult portions shall be delivered. The remaining eighty five per cent. or other proportion of each frame, when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price there agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained at any time from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

The timber must conform to drawings and instructions with which the contractor will be furnished, and work to moulds and bevellings with which he will be provided from the United States navy-yard at Philadelphia. The whole must be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which the commandant of the yard will require satisfactory evidence.

The frame timber may be delivered in the form of promiscuous timber—that is, sided straight and fair, but roughbewed the moulding way, showing a face of two-thirds the siding; the timber need not be bevelled, but must be of sufficient size to work the shape of the moulds and hold the bevellings shown on the bevelling boards.

In the measurement, the full moulding size marked on the moulds (which is one and a half inch larger than will be worked in the ship) will be allowed, provided the pieces will hold that size; but no additional size beyond that marked in the moulds or in the instructions will be paid for.

The siding of the steam, apron, fore deadwood, steamson, deadwood knees, stern-post knee, and keelsons, must be 18½ inches; the stern-post and after deadwood to side 29 inches in the largest place, and the hooks to side 14 inches. The siding of the frame timber must be 13⅜ to 14 inches, and of the promiscuous timber, one fourth part must side 18 inches, and the remainder 13½ inches.

The throat of the floor timber to mould 17½ inches, at the floorhead 12 inches, and at the plank shear 7 inches.

The midship or dead flat floor timber has a curve of 12 inches in 20 feet; the first futtock 4 inches in 17 feet; the second futtock 24 inches in 13 feet; the third futtock 27 inches in 13 feet; the fourth futtock 4 inches in 14½ feet, and the top timber 10 inches in 17 feet.

The entire frame of each ship to be delivered at the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, to the entire approval of the bureau, and all to be delivered on or before the 1st October, 1856.

Persons who may be disposed to offer for more than one ship will make a seperate proposal for each.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, —— of the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the United States navy-yard at ——, the whole of the live-oak timber for one ship, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, be the same more or less, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction of the date of 22d June, 1855, viz:

Stems, apron, stemson, deadwoods, stern post, stern-post knees, deadwood knees, keelsons, and hooks, estimated to contain..... 3,600 cubic feet, at per foot—$

Frame timber of all other kinds, estimated at 20,400 " " at per foot—

Promiscuous timber, amounting to.....6,000 " " at per foot—

Total amount..... 30,000 $—

(Total value to be written in words.)

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ——, or to me at ——, for signature and certificate.

(Date.) (Signature.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A B / C D

(Date.)

Witnesses;

I hereby certify that the above-named *A B and C D* are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) Signature.)

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

June 27, 1855. 1081—w6w.

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh, | Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, " | Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, " | Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill, | Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.
Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

FANS! FANS!---WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties rom the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE
Most Attractive Stock of
FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,

GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,

ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.

BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton "
" Petal "
" Panama "
" Cavalier "
" Wide Awake "
" Oct'gon "
" Sebastopol "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Madeira, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fieet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!---McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,
(Exclusively)
IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick,* but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin

Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings,
} *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

FOR SALE,
A highly valuable water-power on a neverfailing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER,* which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper, - - - per annum, $ 7
Semi-Weekly, - - - - " 5
Weekly, - - - - " 2

TO CLUBS.

For six copies of the Daily, - " 35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly, " 25
For six copies of the Weekly, " 10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly, " 25

Address

RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w8w.

OUR RECENT ARRIVALS.—PER EXPRESS,
June 11th, 1855.

100 BLACK SATIN ALPACA SACKS.
50 Frocks.
150 White and Bro. Duck Linen Frocks.
25 Check Marseills Frocks.
Also.
Gauze Marinor Under Shirts.
Silk " "
Spun " "
Listo Thread " "
Cotton " "
Fancy and plain Silk ½ Hose.
" and Cotton. do.

We are now selling the *above goods* cheaper than ever.

E. L. HARDING.

June 11th, 1855. 58—sw.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!
RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, $10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, 12,50
For any thing higher, 15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,) 20,00

EXTRA EXPENSES.

Music on Piano, 20,00
Use of Instrument, 3,00
The same on Guitar,
Drawing and Painting, 12,00
Oil Painting, 15,00
Needle Work, 5,00
Board per month, 8,00
Washing per month, 1,00
Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—lyw.

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.

HARDING.

May 25, 1855 33—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 18—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Sentter,
Dr. N. C. Whitehead,
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1863. 37—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.

Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,

Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties

Pittsbro', April 16, 1855.